THE CITY.

THE CHRISMAS WOODS TRAGEDY.

THIS EVENING'S NEWS.

t of One of the Four Parties Indicted for Murder. connected with the tragedy por

that of Chrismas' Woods have om the minds of the public. It ed, no doubt, that in September given by the wood-choppers of which the tragedy occurred. oven in the house of Wm. Christon the rear end of Mr. Henry Philut four miles from the city; and

ight, while the dancing was at its its were fired into the house by parifes ide, and a general melee began. one other negro man were so badly death ensued, and others were injured. believed, have recovered. The parties with the shooting were Enmet Price as sea Theodore, Israel Perry, Pat Miles, Albert Vandyke. Of these only Emmet e was secured, and he was discharged. The

since till this morning. eodore Price, one of the four, who is under the nt for the killing of Ed. Taylor, returned to his father's house about a week ago, and came into town this morning to make his way down he river again. He went on board the Norman, hich had only arrived from Cincinnati, and nid if among the freight. But it appears that Vm. Christian, at whose house the killing oc-urred, a so came to town this morning, and ed on the Norman as one of the crew. an's, came to town with him, and they ore on the boat. The alarm was given was sent to the Police Office, and, af er a of some time in the hold of the Norman ong the deck freight, he was arre ted and jail. Officers Gilchriest, Seav, Dearing,

short, well-knit limbs, and an eye that ctokens a wicked spirit. He is said to be a des-grate fellow. Only a few months previous to tragedy he had cut his uncle, Alfred Price, se weeks. He states that he has been down in the eighborhood of Bowling Green, that he came ome to spend a few days with his father's famlly, and was now on his way down the river as to the . hereabouts of the other guilty parties and it may be does not know, but it is hoped the rest will r w be speedily caught.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.

Rather Extraordinary Case.

from Germany a scientific gardener for him on his place near Frankfort. ener, Joseph Schwartz, remained in gert's employ for a few years, until he off the money advanced to bring him oung family from the old country, and rtain reasons satisfactory to himself, t part of the State and located in Louis. he soon made kimself known as a

was all bought in the name of d planted a flower garden.

le opened a beer saloon as an adwas drunk set - upon him ket. e - ball club and beat him Ex fatiack and swore out a peace warher, which was tried, and she was in \$200 to keep the peace six months. tness for her mother, said that given her father a good beating. ther object was to cripple him, this, began telling her talconvicted her; said she had

> ont home, and this morning the permitted him to stay in the house s, tut would not give him anythat his daughter had gone to u've got mother's hands tied, es his intention of filing a peuand bringing an action to recovwhich she pursuaded him to

the garden ises and lots in the city, valued bout \$20,000. He is a man about and from his late habits is not gin life afresh. The two have four bom the daughter is the oldest. It a rather extraordinary case, and or divorce, when it comes up for

lock Wednesday evening a couple nt into a fruit store on Water street, d and Fourth, kept by an Italian, something to drink. The proprie the fellows gave the lie, and reall. A second reply was given to the when he repeated that the Italian uck him two or three times, or he house took his friend's part, ngers, who are said to be Irish-ded out upon the sidewalk, when e general; fists, sticks, and it is eads. After the fight had raged hinutes without interference, the off victorious, one of the Irishmen aid out on the sidewalk with a se is head. No arrests were made.

gatherings ever witnessed with st skaters will be on the floor fancy costumes, of all imaginable this fact will, of itself, crowd the fancy costume, it is not to be unt there will be any masking about will not; so that no one need apprepropriety whatever. All will go a

on Sunday last, at the cabin of Prean old negro living near the House of the ground and very nearly unging around the house all day. ess there, and had also taken a cravat belonging to Scott, who the house told him togo away. Thi th and secured him in the lock-up

Collision.

ock this morning a collision of the intersection of Third and Jefferso tween a street-car and a huge stone or on. Fortunately, the teams were halt

ie Gillem, the child bitten by a dog, is given elsewhere, died about three tunity offered then morning. Her physicans decide that and the people, old

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

ARRIVALS-Dec. 30. Ben. Franklin, Cin. United States, Cin. Norman, Cin. America, Cin. at. Williams, Ma Rose Hite, Hend. DEPARTURES-Dec. 30 Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

THE RIVER is falling slowly, with 11 feet

The Phil. Sheridan is looked for to-day The Emma No. 3 is due, en route for

The America will be found at the wharf The Mineola is due at this port to-day,

The Ida Stockdale arrived in St. Louis vesterday. She will reload immediately for some f the lower tributaries. The tow-boat Lesslie Combs is due to-

day with t = 0 boats of iron and one of coal consigned to George 8. Moore of this city. The Champion No. 6 arrived this morn-

The Nat. Williams arrived this morning.

Capt. Moses Irwin was on the levee this so ning tooking hale and hearty. Capt. Irwin as been appointed Superintendent of the New

Albany and Portland Ferry Company. The steamer Norman arrived at the sity wharf this morning and discharged 130 bbls of oil and 25 doz. washboards for this port, and departed for Enansytlie.

of an interesting son. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company as conceded pro rata rates to Pittsburg on eights from the South and West. This will reclaim tend to stimulate shipments in this irection by river as well as rail.

Saturday afternoon, as the steamer Comet was passing through the draw of the railroad bridge at Terre Haute, a barge attached to the side of the boat struck one of the piers and sunk. It was loaded with pork and lard belonging to Kelth & Russell. The pork will all be saved. Much of the lard floated away, but has nearly all

I he Steamer Big Sunflower, Capt. John Mitchel, departed last night for Vicksburg and Big Sunflower river. She had engagements at New Albany for 90 tons of rairoad iron for the Vicksburg and Selma Railroad. She had made a contract with New Albany laborers to put the fron on board for 8 cents; when she arrived at Albany the contractors jumped their contract and demanned 10 cents which detained the boat about 18 hours.

Finance and Trade.

It would be highly gratifying to state that the money pressure which has weighed heavily upon

many years ago he bought some the business of Louisville for a series of weeks is of land on First street beyond St. giving symptoms of relaxation. Such, however, is not the case. The money market is still tight, besides having to pay high rates of interest. The amount of money paid out for hogs approximates \$6,000,000, and until the product is in more active continued to grow worse and worse been until a few days ago. The wife,

The weather to-day is cool but very pleasant, and favo-able for out-door employment.
The pook packing season has probably drawn to a close, though it may be that one of the pork houses will commence operations after the holidays. The killing for the season at this point amounts to 181,831 head. As the how market in this city has closed it is difficult to give the quotation for hogs.

Provisions—The market is firm but quiet. We quote clear happy sides at 180,18%c, clear the at

Inis city has closed it is dimensioned by the control of hors.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm but quiet. We quote clear bacon sides at 18@18\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, clear rib at 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)@17\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, and bacon should rs at 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)@22c for ancanvased and 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)2c for canvased. Mess pork is nominal at \\$30. We quote tierce lard at 18c, and kee lard at 19c. Buits meats are in demand; we quote clear at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)@16c, and buik shout ers at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

CHERSE—We note a declin—in the price of cheese. We quote English dairy at 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)@19c.

WHINKY—Is held at 95c for raw, tax-paid.

LEAF TOBACCO—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. The sales at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 19 hhds, with rejections on bids of 3 hhds. Prices range from \\$2 55 for frosted leaf to \\$15 for catting leaf.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

Another barge-load of freight cars has just een brought across the river for the L. and N. R. R. Company.

The Harness so Far as Heard From. A poet says: "Oh! she was fair, but sorrow came and left bis Traces there." What be-

come of the rest of the harness the poet don't state.—[Erie Dispatch.

Oh no. Further down the hill of poetry it on no. Turther down the hill of poetry it says: "Come wi' me, my lassie, and I'll take thee to thy Hame." The balance of the harness is still missing.—[La Crosse Democrat.

You are mistaken about that. The same poet, speaking of the same young lady, says: "And all the Lines that sorrow had left faded out in joy." The rest of the harness is still The rest of the harness is still Exchange.

No; still another has turned up, for further on the muse informs us that, "Loving hands and simple flowers had decked her for the Bridal." Nothing has yet transpired as to the Republican.

All a mistake, for had not Walter said: "Give me but what this Belt hath bound, take all the rest the sun goes round." Don't be discouraged, friends, the rest of the harness bound to come.—[Ohio State Journal.
Of course it is, for hath not the poet said: When Greek meets Greek then cor War." Pass along the balance .- [Tol-

No more; no more. We'll give you only what Gratiano proposed for Shyleck: "A Halter gratis; nothing else, for God's sake."—[Chicago Republican.

The best players of adelphia and Brook

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL

The Peabody Educational Fund. Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, has published a card in the Texas papers, in which he says that he finds the present is an unfavorable time for action in respect to the establishment of public free schools, there not having yet been any legislative action creating and or-ganizing a system of public instruction in that State. He, however, gives an outline of the policy pursued in the distribution of the fund, and anys that the maximum given to any city is \$2,000; the minimum is about \$300; the number of white pupils in any one locality receiving aid being not less than 100. Of

receiving aid being hot less than mixed schools he says:

"Mr. Peabody's gift, being designed for the benefit of both races, the inquiry has been often made, whether 'mixed schools' are conferent made, whether 'mixed schools' are conferent had by him or his representatives. To often made, whether 'mixed schools' are con-templated by him or his representatives To this question a pointed reply can be given. The Board, as indicated, assume po control whatever over the arrangement of the schools to which assistance is accorded, leaving all such matters entirely with the local authori-ties, who establish and chiefly maintain them. In point of fact, much the larger part of the help hitherto given has been to white schools, those for colored children having been to a large extent provided for from other sources, large extent provided for from other sources, and the Board always affording their aid where it is most needed. For colored schools, maintained under the law, special arrangements will be made after they come into existence, and the provision for their organization and support shall be fully known. Beyond the fact that they will be suitably aided, the question of the mode and of the amount of assistance to be rendered is designedly left open till the time for action shall arrive."

present at the Oxford-Harvard boat-race who knows just how and why the thing really was, in answer to the admission of the Harvard boys that they "were fairly beaten," says that he and they know that they were cheated out of the race. He says: "We renet again that they Capt. R. E. Birch, of the United States nagboat R. E. Deltusey, was called home to nainapolis a few days since, owing to the death much better than do they; for we looked on and saw the race—aye, and patiently investi-gated its secret history, weeks after the Har-vards had arrived at home. The truth is, that our stout but stupid crew were badly treated and very sadly cheated; and now, having just enough brains to know that, in view of the mortification they have inflicted on the country, they had better be regarded as incompe-tent oarsmen than the fools they are, they proclaim defeat complete, with the view of stifling inve tigation of the subject. But the artifices will not serve; and at some convenient opportunity we will enlighten the public

tion for the monument in honor of the completion of the Suez canal has been composed by Dr. Reinhold Klotz, Professor Eloquentie at the University at Leipsic, in consequence of a commission to that effect which he received from Paris. This text, literally translated, is

as follows:

In the year of the Hegira 1282 (1869), under the renowned government of the illustrious Padisha Abdul Aziz Char, Emperor of the Ottomas, and under the wise rule of the noble Ismad Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, this monument was creeted to catelogue the exception ismad Pasna, Viceroy of Egypt, this monu-ment was erected to celebrate the excavation of the Suez canal, which is destined to approx-imate the nations of Europe and Asia, to mul-tiply their commercial relations, to promote the beneficent conquests of civilization and to favor a more intimate union between all the members of the human annity. This great work of peace owes its origin to the courage-ous persevereance of Ferdinand Lesseps, with the co-operation of the principal maritime na-

serned to find that the regular course of ation has been interfered with, and stical details" substituted "altogether "mystical details" substituted "altogethe beyond the grasp of the youthful intellect." The minister presiding over the educational department has the absolute power to prescribe what shall be taught, and the parents have no redress, unless they can afford to pay for the education of their children at ho Her Von Muhler, the present minister, cherishes extravagant crotchets of his own, and he is carrying them out to the injury of the entire school system. 'Hymns and texts have, in the lower classes, the greatest numper of lessons devoted to them, waile in both lower and higher forms nearly two-thirds of all that is committed to memory is religious The candidates for teachers are strictly forbidden to read Goethe, Schiller. "or any of those modern classics, the boast of the nation." The Prussians, it is quite clear, have a school question on their hands as serious as any that menaces us in this country.

Some very eccentric expressions were used in the prayers of clergymen of the last century. An Ediaburgh minister was inclin-ed to grumble when he prayed, "Give ns not evil to think Thee neglectful of Thine own, for we are Thine own family, and we have been but scurvily provided for this long time." The following is a specimen of a baptismal prayer: "Lord bless and preserve this young The following is a specification of a consumer prayer: "Lord bless and preserve this young call, that he may grow an ox, to draw in Christ's plow." We wonder whether the municipal gallers was occupied when Mr. Erskine prayed thus: "Oh, Lord, have mercy upon all fools and idlots, and particularly on the magistrates of Edinburgh." Mr. Dickson once indulged in the following kitchen allegory: "Dibble Thou the kall of Thy grace into the stat-

our hearts, and if we grow not up to the stat-ure of good kall, Lord, make us good sprouts at least." Another of something in the same style was the following: "Unless our hearts are mucked with the sharn (dung) of grace we

Live Stock in the South. The following table, showing the value of live stock in the several Southern States named, is from the report of the Commission-

	1868.	1869.
Virginia	35,158,572	\$ 37,705,
North Carolina	26,032,456	24,434,
South Carolina	10,693,117	15,361,
Georgia	26,563,675	34,692,
Florida	4,190,484	5,007,
Alabama	21,126,833	27,255,
Missi-sippi	16 815,802	28,545,
Louisiana	8,492,468	15,162,
Texas	33,606.563	32,651,
Arkansas	15,309,989	20,366,
Tengessee	38,708,762	53,136,
Kentucky	40,491,619	49,189,
Missouri	50,728,286	64,490,
Total\$		\$408,000,
The figures chow a	very cratify	ing inorg

in all the States except North Carolina and Texas, and make up a valuable item in proof

We publish further expressions of Republican opinion in favor of a large and im nediate reduction of taxes. All the journals from which we quote are influential in their respective neighborhoods, and are entitled to consideration at Washington as consistent, unfluenting adherents of the Republican party. With the best possible feeling to unfinching adherents of the Republican party. With the best possible feeling to-ward the Administration, they are obliged to dissent from the views expr seed by the Pres-ident and Mr. Boutwell in relation to the con-The interests and convict and Congress will

"OUR YOUNG GIRLS."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Launches Her Thunderbolts in St. Louis.

INTERESTING READING.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of yesterday.] Mrs. Stanton lectured last night at Mercantile Library Hall, before an audience of the highest respectability, in which the female sex rather predominated, and the "strongminded" held the balance of power. The hall was about half filled, and the lecture was listened to with marked attention. listened to with marked attention. Some portions were applauded in a genteel way, and every portion appeared to meet the hearty approbation of the listeners. We noticed an inscription on the wall in the following words:

"Wyoming: First on the roll of honor Firm as her everlasting mountains. The new evangel shall never perish."

Mrs. Stanton commenced by saying that, as she was sitting in her room at the Southern

Hotel yesterday morning, reading the New York Tribune and World, a notification from the City Collector was handed to her, requesting her to call at his office and pay a lihand in making that Collector, she resolved that she would not pay the required license, and at once consulted a lawyer. She was gratified to learn that Collector Hartnett knew nothing of the notice sent her, one of his deputies having sent it without authority, she recommended that women be employed as deputies by the Collector.

and nothing on earth can get our attention for a moment unless it has something to do with him. The tears that are shed over his missortunes every day would float a navy; the daily ink that is lavished upon the limning of his virtues would float another one, and a month of the prayers that are offered for his lifting up, if concentrated upon the world's leading up.

THE HEALTHY YOUNG GIRL.

Mrs. Stanton took up the most important branch of her subject first—the Health of our Young Girls, and handled it in an able and sensible manner. She explained the causes of so much sickness and feebleness in young women, attributing their physical maladies chiefly to their mode of dressing. In the coming years we will have no more sickness. When about to write her lecture, she asked her own daughters how she should treat the her own daughters how she should treat the subject, and they told her to write just in the way that she was in the habit of talking to em. All our customs, she said, are based on the idea that women are intended to please men, not by the attractions of the mind, but by the mere physical power of their beauty and the decorations of dress. Women seek to make themselves attractive to men by mak-ing themselves helpless. Some men foolishly say that a women unserce herself when she say that a woman unsexes herself when she

WHERE WE GET OUR FASHIONS. Our fashions, said Mrs. Stanton, are sent to

Our fashions, said Mrs. Stanton, are sent to us by the French courtezans. She had often been pained on seeing at fashionable balls the women half naked, while their brothers were dressed to the chin. The true attraction which woman should have is the attraction by which she can lift man up to the realm of purity of thought. Everything that drags her down is degrading to herself and him. Dante drew a true picture of the natural positions of the sexes when he painted Beatrice on the of the sexes when he painted Beatrice on the same plane with himself. "By the law of moral attraction she attracts man from the hell to the heaven. She would place women on a level platform by the side of men.'

THE TRUE CHARMS OF WOMEN.

She said it was no part of the duty of young girls to attract men by their physical charms, but it was their duty to mould themselves into moral beings. The charms of the mind are the true charms that young women should possess, and these can only be acquired by attending to the laws of our moral being and abandoning the frivolities of fashion.

An English author has written to be that the proves that there are superficious women. This is accounted for by the fact that the This is accounted the large majority of men are done women's work. In this country every man can find to work. In this country every man can find to work. manly occupation, and they should leave the women a broader field for labor. She was pleased to see the enterprise of the city of

St. Louis; that a bridge is being built, and the Mississippi is to be dammed at Keokuk. This was the kind of work for men to engage in. Let women be taught to make themselves useful—to earn their own bread, so that they will not be entirely dependent upon men. Goethe says: "She is a true woman who, when her husband dies, can be the father of his children."

AIR AND EXERCISE.

lecturer again reverted to the importance of training young girls to acquire healthy bodies. She advised the girls in all their gettings to get health. Sick men and women have sickly views of everything. Or dinarily a girl of fourteen is healthy and happy; but when she gets older and the dress-maker gets hold of her, a change takes place. She is laced and pinched, her toes are sou with tight shoes, her head weighted down with a wad of false hair, and the circulation of her blood is checked, and she becomes a moping invalid without energy and without animation. The long dress prevents freedom animation. The long dress prevents freedom of motion. Air and exercise are essential to

the development of the forms of girls, as well as boys. Daily ablutions, full respiration, and plenty of sleep should be indulged in. Outdoor exercise is of great importance.

When on a visit to the University of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Stanton had a discussion with one of the Professors on the difference between of the Professors on the difference between the mode of training boys and girls. He said girls could not endure as much as boys, and she thought they could endure more, and sug-gested that if the boys of the university were laced and pinched and eramped by dress as the girls are, they would soon languish and die. Exercise should be regular. When a cirl she used to walk five miles before breakgirl she used to walk five miles before break-fast, and wore a pair of boots, just like her father's, and she was always healthy and happy. Napoleon once said, you cannot make a good soldier out of a sick man.

AMERICAN WOMEN SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS Mrs. Stanton pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the women of America. She had often been surprised at their self-possession when mingling with the aristocracy of Europe mingling with the aristocracy of Europe-treating all classes as equals, and addressing an emperor with as little embarrassment as

"HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. "HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM."

The lecture was not devoid of touches of genteel humor. When speaking of the prevailing desire of women to appear beautiful, Mrs. Stanton referred to an advertisement setting forth the glories of "Hagan's Magnolia Balm," which removed freckles, pimples, and blotches, and made a woman of thirty appear as young as a girl of eighteen. She advised the girls not to use it. What lady of thirty, she asked, would desire to look like a foolish girl of eighteen? Cosmetics and hair dyes are injurious to health; they contain white lead and

ned to make a living for themselves? It i be your fault if they fall into the whirl-ol of destruction, because you have taught m nothing useful. WHAT CAN A GIRL DO. What can these young girls do for an hon-orable support? If you could see half the letters, said Mrs. S., that come to me every lay from girls who have been reared in afflu-

ing your girls up to earn an honorable support. ing your girls up to earn an honorable support.

Women are capable of learning many things;
they can earn a living as lawyers, physicians,
telegraph operators, clerks, school teachers,
&c. She knew two female physicians in New
York whose practice is worth \$25,000 a year.
She believed there were many women who
would make a better President than Andy Johnson. [Laughter.] Upon this branch of the subject the lecturer was quite eloquent, and her remarks were characterized by good ense and calm reflection.

THE MATERNITY QUESTION. The principal objection urged against the training of women to the useful professions, was that they interfered with her duties as a wife and a mother. Upon this subject she had a special lecture, to be delivered to women only. It is not necessary that every wo-man shall be a wife and a mother, no more man shall be a wife and a mother, no more than that every man should be a husband. Upon the marriage question the lecturer was equally forcible and pointed. She ob-jected to the word "obey" in the marriage eeremony, and lauded the Methodists for strik-ing it out.

The conclusion of the lecture was very fine.

YE CUBAN PATRIOT. Mark Twain Makes a Calm Inspection of Him.

Just at this time our souls are wrenched with sympathy for the Cuban "patriot" and with hatred for his inhuman oppressor. Our cense of \$25 for the privilege of lecturing. As journals are filled with the struggles, the sufshe knew the women of St. Louis had no ferings and the noble dees of this patriot, hand in making that Collector, she resolved and nothing on earth can get our attention for

f daily ink that is lavished upon the limning of his virtues would float another one, and a month of the prayers that are offered for his lifting up, if concentrated upon the world's dead, might precipitate the final resurrection. We are bound up, heart and soul, in our Cuban "patriot." We live but for him, we should die if he were taken from us. Daily we cry, "Holy, holy, holy, and perfect and beautiful, is Heaven's beloved, the sublime Cuban 'patriot!" Cuban 'patriot' !"

And how grand a character he is! How gallant, how lofty, how magnanimous! His career, from the moment his heart is first career, from the moment is neart is first stirred with patriotic emotions, till that heart ceases to beat, is a chivalrous romance. He begins by shouting "Down with the Span-iard!" in the streets of Havana. Then he and a hundred of his fellows are captured by a handful of soldiers and thrown into prison. Here they take the oath to the government, bire out to it as spice upon other revisit. hire out to it as spies upon other patriots, and finish by denouncing a hundred of their personal fr.ends to the government at so much a head. Those parties are duly shot, garoted, or hanged in the public plaza, or otherwise made away with according to the peculiar tasts of the commandat in the eculiar taste of the commandant in the atter of executions

Next, the patriot escapes to the country and resumes patriotism once more. A few hundred of them band together, and then we hear of gallant deeds! They pounce upon deserted plantations and burn up the sugar crop and the negro quarter, and forthwith our great journals shrick the tidings of "Another Grand Patriot Victory!"

Then the Government troops capture half the knightly gang and shut them up in a barn and burn them alive, and instantly our great journals and our Congressmen and ourselves rage about the brutal inhumanity of Spain; and with all our hearts we hate those Spaniards for burning up those pure patriots, and we know we are sincere, too, notwithstanding we cannot somehow help feeling rather glad

And further, the papers that an arrived followers next marched Valladolid and his family down the road thirteen miles, on foot, and with their necks for convenience of ildren knelt and pleaded piteously for life boldly carved them to pieces with bowie knives. And all America shouts, "Hurrah for gallant Cuba!—down with her hated oppressor!" And flercely we besiege Congress to "recognize" the struggling patriots and re-ward their single-hearted virtue with our ap-

preciative protection. Right away we hear that the Spanish troop and Bustamente's army have met and fought a tremendous battle. We gloat over the particulars. We thrill from head to heel as we read how that the battle raged furiously from eight in the morning till six in the evening, resulting in the complete destruction of eleven barns, two plantations, three saw mills, one hospital and its patients, and the total rout of the enemy, with a loss of sixteen wounded, and also one killed by being run prisoner by the brutal Spanish horde, and our him three miles to the military prison at the heels of a galloping horse, and then decided that it was just as cheap to confine what was left of him in a coffin. And how we do abuse the uncivilized sort of warfare those Span-

hear that the unconquerable patriots, from a safe hiding-place in the hills, have sent out emissaries and fomented a conspiracy among night massacre, by the blacks, of a couple of dozen slumbering families of white people, accompanying the deed with the usual Cuban impartiality as to whether the families were

patriots" or friends of the government.

And while we are still rejoicing over this vicory, we learn how that the patriot instigators 1 it, being close pressed, laid down their rms, took the oath to serve Spain, and then for a consideration informed on and helped to capture all those slaves and furnish each of them with twelve hundred trifling lashes on the bare back with ox whips, in the course of which entertainment some of the slaves died, and the rest followed suit the next day. But the theory died in a clurious cause. They died and the rest followed suit the next day. But ah, they died in a glorious cause. They died to free their country from the oppressor. It is sweet to die for one's native land. Those poor numble blacks will live in history for nearly a year.

In his self-sacrificing struggles for his country's freedom the Cuban patriot makes valor-ous use of every method and every con-trivance that can aid the good cause. Murder, gan's Maguolia Balm," which removed trievance that can aid the good cause. Murder, freekles, pimples, and blotches, and made a woman of thirty appear as young as a girl of eighteen. She advised the grish not to use it. What lady of thirty, she asked, would desire to look like a foolish girl of eighteen? Cosmetics and hair dyes are injurious to health; they contain while lead and other poleons that impair the health and produce weakness and paralysis. A woman has as good a right to grow old as a man. She would give the girls a recipe better than Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It was fresh ir and exercise, which would be taught some useful employment, so that she can support herself. The helplessness of many of our girls, left without the means to take care of themselves; leads to their degradation and ruin. Life is a bard struggle for men who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to those who were trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to those who were the man who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to those who were are and in idleuess and ittruty, with every door closed against them. Demotrow misfortune may come to those who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to the other which we have the readed in the couple of their degradation and ruin. Life is a lard struggle for men who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to those who was a cared in idleuess and intruty, with every door closed against them. Demotrow misfortune may come to the some who are readed in idleuess and intruty, with every door closed against them. Demotrow misfortune may come to the some who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to the work of their degradation and ruin. Life is a lard struggle for men who are trained to some useful eccupation; but how much more to the work of the case of the case von will be every the man that the contract of the complex of the co and theft, burglary, arson, assassination, rape, oung poison, treachery, mendacity, fratricide, garls garls sked, but suicide are instruments in his hands for

IMMIGRATION.

I have read your editorial published on the 21st inst., on the subject of "Immigration fo Kentucky," with great satisfaction, knowing that its general tendency will be to awaken an interest on the subject of State aid to immigration. There are a few paragraphs in your article that I beg leave to except to, as I fear they may mislead the framers of the bill expected to be shortly laid before the Legislature by the Hon. Thos. H. Hays, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture.

licity at home and in Europe to set the stream of immigrants in the right channel; but they reasoned that if once firmly directed to their section, it might by vigilance, be contin ind finitely. How they have advertised the advantages of their soil and climate in Europe, every one knows. The reward of their industry is also apparent in the immense num-ber of immigrants settled in those regions. The Southern and border States, up to the close of the war, repelled immigration Since that period they are all alive to its importance. They now find hostility and misre-presentation on the part of general government at Washington (as evidenced by the partial and untrue reports of the land and agricultural departments, when alluding to the resources and climate of the Northern and Southern State-), all the Northern State Governments, emigra-tion societies and railroad companies. These have numerous agents all through Europe employed to extol the advantages of various employed to extol the advantages of various Northern States, and to make out the Southern and Border States a perfect hell. Consuls are expected, it not hired, to lend a hand to this, and well have they performed the task.

The majority, but not all, the immigrants land in New York. Those who left home under the inspiration and instructions of the agents above referred to provide themselves in Europe not only with a sea-passage ticket, but also with railroad tickets available to the point, far or near, of this continent that they set out for. The Northern railroads have local ticket agents in Germany and the conti-nent to press their tickets on the emigrants, and they of course have a strong motive to induce them t go as far West as the sum will allow, their commission being in proportion to the distance. If emigrants are enough to insist on going to the Southern States any how, in spite of these agents' caveat, we cannot somehow help feeling rather glad they did it.

Pretty soon the great journals tell us, in thundering display lines, how the patriot warnor Don Aguilar Jesus Maria Josey John the Baptist Bustamente made a brilliant dash upon the great plantation of Senor Madre de Dios el Calderon Gewhillikeas de Valladolid and burned up the whole concern, considering it heat on the whole to do this, inasmuch as Senor Valledolid's political opinions were exactly of the universal Cuban pattern, and could never, by any possibility, be depended upon the molder of the same was asleep or dead.

And further, the papers tell us now how to sell them tackets for railroad travel from New York to New Orleans to lean without a name. They have been known to sell them tackets for railroad travel from New York to New Orleans to laid out and without a name. This point the road strikes a fine and fer section, bordering on Graham and Big cree so few will see if the intending emigrant, through private information of the supernority of the Southern and Border States as a further the home, determines to sail, he has to fight is way against serious odds; enough to turn him back or divert him from his original destination, unless well armed. Nor is this half the resistance to be overcome. On the 23d hand further, the papers tell us now here the line of the road crosses the private form by one republished some very plausible extended to the normal properties. The normal properties of the normal properties of the content of the same was asleep or dead.

The New York Herald headed to laid and without a name, this point the road strikes a fine and fer section, bordering on Graham and Big cre and yielding yearly to the owners of the an abundant return for the last named of these streams is the section, bordering on Graham and Big cre and yielding yearly to the owners of the an abundant return for the same this point the road strikes in Europe for Kentucky, no doubt we chould not set of the last named of these than the section, be as yet not laid o they have been known to sell them tickets for

reader of these extracts would naturally conclude that the statistics included all the immigrants to the United States, and that the share to the Southern and Border States was very small and diminishing. The Herald, indeed with glaring dishonesty, states that the state Southern States, including (mind you) Texas and Missouri, decreased 40 per cent, daring the past year—he adds, via "New York;" but refers to the Bremen, Baltimore and New Orleans sceamship lines, so as to leave the order of the and hot place itself. It is the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the same number of inhabitants as it did when it was first stilled. It is famous for its grog since the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the same number of inhabitants as it did when it was first stilled. It is famous for its grog since the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the same number of inhabitants as it did when it was first stilled. It is famous for its grog since the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the same number of inhabitants as it did when it was first stilled. It is famous for its grog since the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentury old, and contains somewhere the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentured of the and contains somewhere the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentured of the county-seat of Scott county, is about halt scentured of the same number of inhabitants as it did when it was first stilled. It is famous for its grow was first stilled. It is famous for its grow halt seat of the number of the part of the number of the part of the number of the part of the number rexas and missouri, decreased 40 per cent. during the past year—he adds, via "New York,"
but refers to the Bremen, Baltimore and New
Orleans s.eamship lines, so as to leave the
impression that the loss was 40 per cent. on
all immigrants to those States. In the tables
of statistics of "Immigrants via New York,"
Missouri has 3,563, Texas 230. I select these
two Southern States heepens they lead to two Southern States because they lead the van among the Southern States for system, organization, and success in this scheme of immigration, and because both learned lo immigration, and because both learned long ago by dear experience not to import their immigrants via New York, but at all hazards via New Orleans, or any other route. The State of Missouri is obliged to follow the New Orleans and Lieuterian and L Orleans route, and I have in previous com-munications detailed how successfully, cheaply, and satisfactorily several ship loads had arrived at New Orleans, were transferred immediately to our broad, spacious-decked Western steamers, and were landed well pleased in Missouri. Three times the above number reached Missouri in th's way, and were not filtered through Castle Garden and Northern railroads either, and less time too than the railroad rou The average time.

The average time days from New York to Union the awful sufferings from cold, heat, and not the awful sufferings from cold, heat, and not ger, the immigrant trains are often shunted to give the way to cattle trains. Texas is exceptional and more independent; direct immigration is practiced there. Not only are the above figures grossly false and deceptive, but the fact is she had received a dozen shiploads in the past year, numbering from 300 to loads in the pa The average time of immigrant trains is six only to expose the modusoperandi of the com-missioners of emigration of New York—the Castle Garden concern—from whom the Herald obtains its one-sided statistics. It is one of the greatest outrages suffered to exist at the present time. I refer to the "commutation fund," or tribute of \$2 50 per capita, on all the immigrants landed at New York, collected literally by the Commissioners of Emigration of New York. On the small number of immigrants that came to Kentucky in the year 1868 these commissioners collected \$3,480, and in the total of immigration the

oth sides lie, and braz,
oth sides lie, and sides l tag from girls who have been reared in afflunce, and are now outcasts from society, beging to know how they can retrieve themselves, you would see the necessity of bring-

a country and climate akin to that of "Why Emigrants do not Come South"

—The Glaring Dishonesty of the New York Herald—The Commutation Fund Outrage at the Castle Garden Filter—"Kentucky Beeves 19 Cents."

a country and climate akin to that of their native home." At first sight this may appear true, but, on looking back through earlier and later times in the world's history, I find it contradicted, and modern emigration, European particularly, strikingly upsets such a theory. But, granting this, where in the North or extreme Northwest do the German and Irigh immigrant field "a country and climate akin to that of their native home." At first sight this may appear true, but, on looking back through earlier and later times in the world's history, I find it contradicted, and modern emigration, where in the country and climate akin to that of their native home." man and Irish immigrant find "a country and climate akin to their native home?" Where is the German or frishman who ever saw the thermometer at 100 degrees in summer or 10 degrees below zero in winter in their native Sist inst., on the subject of "Immigration for Kentucky," with great satisfaction, knowing that its general tendency will be to awaken an interest on the subject of State aid to immigration. There are a few paragraphs in your article that I beg leave to except to, as I fear a they may mislead the framers of the bill expected to be shortly laid before the Legislature by the Hon. Thos. H. Hays, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture.

You say: "But so far as the agents are conceived to be shortly laid be fore the Legislature by the Hon. Thos. H. Hays, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture.

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York there are hundreds of men on the look-out to fleece the unwary strangers in every conceivable way. * * They resort to all kinds of fabrications to induce them to change their destination. * * For the protection of the State interests, as well as of the emigrant it would be essential to have an agency in New York, if the Legislature determines to adopt the wise policy of seeking for the emigrant in his old home."

The control of the tides of immigration is one of the fine arts of the Northern and Northwestern States. No branch of industry approaches it in profitable results. It is the alpha and omega of their prosperity. Take the immigrants from them, and they are like a dry sponge. They study the subject in all its phases. They long ago learned, that, with their really inhospitable, harsh chimate, it would require great tact, industry, and publicty at home and in Europe to set the stream of immigrants in the right channel; but they reasoned that if once timely disperted to some them of the stream of immigrants in the right channel; but they reasoned that if once it makes the subject in all its phases. They long ago learned, that, with their really inhospitable, harsh chimate, i I have taken up too much of your space.

THE NEW ROUTE.

From North Vernon to Jeffersonville A Timely Suggestion.

LEXINGTON, IND. Dec 25 At 5 o'clock yesterday morning I was awakened, at North Vernon, by the scream of the steam whistle, calling all hands to get ready for breakfast preparatory to leaving for the scene of their labors—of laying the track of the North Vernon and Jeffersonville branch of the Ohno and Mississippi railway, twenty miles distant. miles distant.

Swallowing a cup of coffee, I hurried off to the train and found the only car attached to it already filled with Irish laborers, and what was far worse, when I opened the door, my nostrils were greeted with the rankest com-pound of villainous smells that ever met moral olfactories.

Tobacco, whisky, onions and asafætida all ingled their aroma till the confined atmoshere was heavy with that kind of perfun which such a commingling would very naturally make. Beating a hasty retreat, I made for the engine, and, obtaining permission of the engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer to ride with him, in a few mother engineer eng or three and a half miles, we came to th

Muscatatac river, a small stream, spanned by a beautiful iron bridge at a considerable ele-vation above the level of the water. From this point two miles further on, we reached the first depot and station on the road, named for the chief engineer, T. P. Lovett, a place as yet on paper and in the woods.

Four and a half miles distant we passed the site selected for the second station, a place as yet not laid out and without a nem

section, fordering on Graham and Big creeks, and yielding yearly to the owners of the soi an abundant return for their labors. Over the last named of these streams is the second bridge of the road, another structure similar to the one at the Muscatatac. Two miles from Big creek is the third station located where the line of the road crosses the grant road leading to Madison, sixteen miles from the point of intersection. This station is

A few miles north of this place, and sont the line of the road, and but for which would have been completed some

tion—another place as yet only on paper and in the woods—is four and a half miles, from which point to Otisco, the next, is the same This latter place is a small town of a few by Germans; here, as elsewhere in this con

try, an economical and industrious people who are fast opening the adjacent country and developing its resources. The next station is Charlestown, the county seat of Clark. As this place is so near your own city, I need say nothing in regard to it or to the other twelve miles of the road ville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi rail

They accordingly purchased the road bed an began the work, since which time they hav been pushing it forward to a successful completion, and in two days from this writing wi unite the two ends at a point about thre miles above this place. The completion of this undertaking will be the occasion of grand ball, to be given by the contractors engaged on it, at the Farris House, the leading hotel here. Considerable preparations have been made by those having the matter actually and all the properties of the actual tendance of a band of music from your city at thing never heard of in this neck of wood before.

PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ABVANCE Delivered in the city, 15 cents per week ayable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2 ents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

THE CITY.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

A DISTRESSING CASE. A Little Girl Attacked with Symptoms of Hydrophobia.

On the 25th day of November last, Annie Gillem, a little girl about four years old, daughter of Peter Gillem, who resides on Shelbs treet, near Franklin, was bitten in the left cheek below the eye, and had her left ear badly tore by a dog belonging to her father. The dog was a cross between a bull and a cur dog, and was about eight months old, and had been raised by the family, and was usually kept chained in the bard and, seemed to be of a kindly disposition. About six days before the child was bitten, the alog was set upon a hog and drew blood, and three days after snapped at one of the children. On the day the child was bitten the dox was restess, and kept up an incessant barking, and Mr. ome water. Little Angle, accompanied her sister, and, as soon as she came in reach, the dog torang upon her, bit her in the manner described,

ad then drank the water. s soon as Mr. Gillem was informed of the circuinstances be killed the dog. The wounds com-menced healing, and nothing more was thought of the matter. On Monday last the child was rasen sick, but it was supposed to result from overeating on Christmas. She slept moderately well Monday night. On Tuesday, at 11% A. M., the asked for a cup of coffee, grabbed at the cup when it was handed to her, clenched it with her teeth, but drank the coffee. At 5 P. M. she ate a ce of bread. About dark a cup of water was handed to her. She seized it eagerly, and her weth were heard to rattle on the cup, but she d not swallow, and strangled badly. She steps none that night, and was nervous and restss. Early Wednesday morning she asked for a cap of tea, but when it was handed to her turned way from it with aversion, and refused to drink At 6 A. M. her mother : ttempted to give her a easpoonful of the sirup of squiils, but she could ot swallow it, and again strangled badly. At . M. she was seized with a spasm which her limbs were rigid, head back and eyes rolled up. The asm lasted two or thre minutes, and recurred ervals of fifteen m nutes until she had had ur. During Tuesday night her throat was afcted, and she is in essant v attempting to clear, but with ut success. Yesterday afternoon a cup of water was offered her, but she refused to ith aversion, and resisted violently all attempts place it to her ips. A piece of cake was ofred her, but she rejected it with aversion, turng her head away. At the urgent request of her ther, she attempted to take it, but snatched it om his hand, hrust it to her mouth, and, with snap, bit off a small piece, shuddered convul-vely, attempted to masticate it, but was comiled to throw it out or her mouth. Her intelerfectle clear, and, beyond the continued forts to clear her throat, is quiet, except when ater, food, or medicine is offered her. Her at-ending physicians, Drs. Kellar and Bayless, from the symptoms watch we have attempted deliy to give, are of the opinion that she is suffiling with that terrible disease hydropho

SWAMPED ON THE FALLS.

Three Young Men Narrowly Escape a

Watery Grave. Yesterday afternoon three young men, beveen seventeen and wenty years of age, named John A. Larkin, Michael Doyle, and Barney the purpose of taking a ride up the river. When near the head of the dam they got too far from shore, and w re dr wn over the dam the force of the current, which is very ift at that point. Once below the dam they were unable to return, and the frail Vessel was borne rapidly down toward the Islis.

They attempted to steer for Corn Island, but have a Schun, he gout one pair of oars, were unable to make the pair of oars, were unable to make the maintain mear the her? of Corn Island, but have the maintain mear the her? I land the skiff struck a snag, n i was swamped, throwing the young men into he icy water. The skiff filled with water and upset, and Doyle and Schenk, being excellent swimmers, struck out for Corn Island, and after a desperate struggle to the chilly water, reached it alive, but completely exhausted. Larkin clung to the stern of the skiff, which was floating bottom upwards. and drifted down the falls through the Kentucky ciute. As he neared the bridge his perilous sittion was discovered by the workmen on the b joge, who, unable to render other assistance w planks an i timbers nto the river. One of timber, though intended to him, came very near causing death, as it struck within a w feet of him, and from the great height om which it was thrown, it, if it had struck m, would have cu. him completely in two. elow the bridge a short distance he managed to clamber upon the skiff, and a little further down he succeeded in righting it and note, though it was filled with water. U ing one of the seats as a paddle he was enabled to regain one of the oars, which was floating near bim with waich he managed to keep the water-logged vesstraight with the current, and in this manner fleated down to a point opposite shippingport where his cries attracted the attention of Mr. Wm. Needy, who rescued h.m from his perilous position. He soon recovere from the effects of his involuntary bath and proceeded home. His companions were certain that he had been owned, and were very much astonished and

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

A Matter of Prime Importance—It Demands Immediate Action. The General Council will meet to-night in regular session, and among the quistions which will

come up is one, which just at this time, is of par-

amount importance. At the last session a resolution was introduced. and unanimously adopted in the lower board, instructing the City Attorney to pre pare, in proper form, one or two acts as amendments to the present charter. These acts were to confer upon the Council the authority necessary to enable that body to assess for taxation, by the acre, all the real estate within the city limits not laid off into lo s, and that not only for the year 1870, but for 1869 also. There is a very large amount of land within the present limits, in the condition to miss ta xation without an enabling act, because it has not been laid off into lots. Having passed the

lower board last Thursday night, it will come before the Board of Aldermen to-night. The ordinance was introduced by Mr. McAteer. renairman of the Finance Committee, who is the coming year; and it is h ped the upper board will take up and adopt the ordinance at once. It action is not taken to-night, it will be too late accomplish the desired object in time, because the assessors must begin their work on the 10th

of next month. It is but just and right that all the property tithin the city should pay its fair proportion of the city's expenses; tut under the present charfer real estate not laid off into lots is not made in the new charter; but, as there is no prospect of its ratification by the Legislature be 10th of January, and as the revenue for 1870 will be too small at the best, it is very important this matter be acted upon to-nicht, and favorably, so that the proposed amendments may go before the Legislature at its reassembling next week.

The large and capacious building of the lew Albany steam Force Company is almost mished. The company expect to have five tilt-nammers at work as soon as they move into the new huilding. Then New Albany will make as

A Sick and Despondent Man Drowns His Troubles in the Ohio.

For some days past Mr. George Garrett No land, who kept a retail grocery store on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, had been sick and was very low-spirited and despondent, and seemed to think that he would not recover his bealth, which had not been good for some time. Yesterday his friends had determined to send him to the Infirmary for treatment, and one of them called at the store to convey him thither, out was told by the lady who lived over the store, .. 4 50 and with whom he boarded, that he had gone .2 25 out at an early hour and rad not returned. next intelligence that was received of him was that he had been found drowned in the river.

It seems that he arose early in the morning,

dre-sed himself, walked down to the foot of Sixed street and jumped into the river from a coal float belonging to Mr. O'Connor. The act was witnessed by several persons, but before assistance could be rendered he sunk out of sight, evidently having been drawn under the float by the cur-rent. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the swell of a passing steamer washed the body out from under the float, and it was dis-covered and drawn ashore. The Coroner was oned and an inquest held and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered. At the time of the inquest there was no one present who could identify him. Subsequent investigation elicited the fact that it was the body of Mr. Noand, and that he came to his death under the circumstances above related.

Mr. No and was a native of Bagnalstown, county Carlow, Ireland. He was about forty-five years of age, unmarried, and has no relatives in this country except two sisters, one of whom lives in Chicago and the other in New York. It is supposed that he was laboring under mental aberration, produced from sickness at the time he committed the rash act.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man Drowns Himself. Yesterday afternoon, about 3% o'clock, an un-known man walked out upon the staging of the U. S. Mail Line steamer, Gen. Lytle, and jumped into the river, between the steamer and the wharf-boat. A lad. named Thomas Sullivan, who was in a : kiff a short distance from the spot, hurried to the rescue, and seized hold of the man, who struggled desperately to get away, and persistently thrust his head under the water. Mr. Henry Trace and his brother Lewis, who were at work upon the steamer Leonora, jumped into a kiff and went to the assistance of the lad, and by main force succeeded in dragging the man into the skiff, but too late to save his life.

Coroper Shadburne held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of voluntary drowning. The man was entirely unknown here, and there was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified. He was about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, dark hair and whiskers, dressed in dark clothes, white shirt and knit undershirt, calf boots. On his left arm. in India ink, were the letters J. T. No. 2. In his pockets were found a well-worn pocket-book containing a single nickel, a tin case containing a pair of steel-framed spectacles, and a small book, in which was a memoranda of boots and gatters made and the price paid for each pair, from which it is believed he was a shoemaker by

A VETO VETOED.

Meeting of the Citizens of East Jefterson Street Last Night.

The property holders of East Jefferson street and residents held a meeting at Turner Hall last night to consider the best course to be adopted in view of the present anomalous condition of the nnection question, when the following resolutons were voted unanimously:

dons were voted unanimously:

Whereas, Mayor Bunce has, voluntarily, prepounded three questions, and no more, which
bleased Mr. Speed as well as if he had written
said questions himself; and,
Whereas, the Mayor has vetoed the connection
ordinance, and filed therewith objections which
suited President Green as well as if said President had written those objections and presented
hem to the Mayor, with instructions when and
no v to use them; and,

Whereas, we have been informed that President Green has wiped out the connection ordinance; that he is the smartest trickster in Kentucky, and that now he would commence anew with the General Council; that if President Dudley had gone into the City Council with ten thousand dollars said ratiroad company would long since have received all they asked for; and, whereas, six thousand business men and citizens have voted the river route, and a large majority of the General Council hove voted the river route upon Democratic principles; therefore, Resolved, That that is the route to be adopted and accepted.

and speedily adopt the same as corrected.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our chanks to he General Council for their bood and manicourse, which has been above even the table serving their private interest or or neing corrupted by bribery.

Peter Reuter,

George Ehrmann,

Fachochalath.

Jacob Fink.

George Ehrmann, 19 1200b Fink, 1900b Fink, W Bohrmann, M Merkie,
Ch. Spies,
Ch. Spies,
Ch. Shillinger,
P Ruhl,
F Heser,
M Miller,
Chas Ruff,
X Vernert,
Ch Hoeling,
John Sterb,
G Beck,
Ben Wolff,
Jacob Steler,

Vm Meffert, Jacob Steler, B Hell, Dr. H. C. HUL-CEE, President F. Heser, Secretary pro tem.

Sunday School Auniversary, The children of the Walnu -street Baptist Sab oath School celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, in that church, on Tuesday night. The order of exercises consisted of the presentation of emolems and vocal and instrumental music. Th emblems were of various devices, intended to illustrate texts of scripture and to impress the young mind through something visible to the eye. Phere were twenty-six in all, and among them one representing the "City Set Upon the Hill;" others represented the "Fen Commandments," "The House Built Upon a Rock," "The Star of Bethlehem." The emblem of the Infant Class, "Lambs of the Fold," was a very pretty conceit, chaste and beautiful. The emplem, "Preciou-Jewels," was represented by a case of paste diamonds, fac similes of the grant Kohinoor, the Crown diamonds of Prussla and other famous gems. These were kindly loaned for the occa ion by Messrs. Cook & Goodman, jewelers, Third street. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Spalding, explained each of these emblems to the children and the ators. On the conclusion of the services and after a generous collection was subscribed Mr. J. Giles, a merchant of this city, was presented by the memoers of the school with

splendid gold-headed cane for his active efforts in their behalf. Altogether a more joyous occasion has rarely been witnessed. Weather Statistics.

particular attention to the weather, gives us the following memoranda: During the three mencing the 22d of September and ending the 22d of December last, there were but of Louisville have been secured by the efficiency five clear days, in which the sun shone from morning until evening; and there were only seven partially clear days in which the sun shone more than one or two bours during the day. There were sixty-nine entirely cloudy days, afty-eight of which the sun never made its appearance at all; and rain fell on forty-six of these days; ice formed or was to be seen on twenty-three mornings, and snow fell seven times. The thermometer was as high as seventyeight degrees, and as low as twenty-four, and

averaged forty-nine degrees above zero.

The Opera House. Mr. James Robinson, the distinguished rider, is to have a testimonial benefit on Friday night, when he will perform some of his most remarkable feats, and the members of the combination Troupe will appear in their various difficult and daring acts. The diamond-set belt and gold medals from European Sovereigns, and the goldmounted whip presented by Queen Victoria, will be exhibited among the audienc. This is the sides the bells. Miss Maud Stanley, a very pleas last night but three of the troupe previous to ing singer, created a very favorable impression last night but three of the troupe previous Mr. Robinson's departure for Europe.

The protracted meeting, which has been in progress at the Twelfth-street M. E. Church South for several weeks, still continues. The re day) evening at the watch night meeting, which will commence at 9 P. M.

CITY ENGINEER.

The Claims of Mr. Hermany and Gen.

The Claims of Mr. Hermany and vers.

Smith.

Tis a great pleasure, as well as variety, to see so strance a thing in these office-seeking times as an "office-seeking a man." In no instance is the saying more true than the volunteer communications in your paper this morning, bringing to the notice of the General Council the name of Charles Hermany, Esq. The writer of this does not know of the authors of the two communications of a similar nature which appeared yesterday; does not know of Mr. Hermany is feelings regarding the important office to be tilled, and whether he would accept the position if off-red to him. But we cheerfully add testimony to the worth of a man who is modest in presenting his claims for an office. Mr. Hermany is looked upon by those of his profession as one of the best engineers in the Western country. Connected with the Louisville Water Works ever since they were established, for a short time as first assistant, then head engineer; engineer also of the Bewling Green water works; engineer also of the Bewling Green water works; consulting engineer with some of the first of his profession in the largest clies South and West, he stands to-day second to none, both as a civil and hydraulic engineer.

The onestion of ascertaining scientifically and

similarity to command the attention of the Council and to in-ure an att-mpt to secure the services of so able an enginee; to conduct with economy and lategrity the affairs of that branch of our city administration. General Smith would doubtless accept the position, and would be glad to reside in the me ropolis of his native State and to advance her interests. During the late warns man stood higher in the military circles of the south than "G. W." He gave up a responsible and ucrative office in New York city—\$12,000 a year—from which his predecessors and successors have secured \$50,000 a year. This was given up recause of his devotion to the South, and he tendered his sword at once to the Confederate authorities. A high command was tendered him, and ultimately he was Secretary of War. The city could not possibly secure the service of a gentleman of higher acknowledged capacity or more assured integrity. Louisville needs just such men to make her cosmopolitan.

A Postponement Advocated.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Stealey, as City Engineer, ought not to be filled in baste. The regular election for that office will be in March, and he General Council can appoint one of Dr. Stealey's assistant engineers for the unexpired term, which is a little over two months. It seems to us that it would be far better for all of the applicants that this election be postponed until March, when the City Engineer will be elected for two years. It will give members of the Council ample time, if it is postponed, to canvass the different candidates' claims. It is a position that should receive the careful consideration of every one of the members of the General Council, being the most important office in the city, and we think it will be to the city's advantage to make haste slowly with regard to the A Postponement Advocated tage to make haste slowly with regard to the filling of this office, as an incompetent engineer will do a vast deal of harm to our glowing city. The regular election takes place, under the present charter, in March, and till then the interval might well be spent in the selection of a good of-ficer, filling the interval with the appointment of Mr. Stealey's senior assistant. Under the new charter the election will occur before the 1st of March, and a less time will elapse before the incumbent takes his seat. In either event the city will only walt a few weeks—weeks to be spent in the selection of an able man.

Z.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Resolved, That that is the route to be adopted and accepted.
And, whereas, the technicalities referred to in the connection ordinance by Mayor Bunce could not injure the city or the road, but furnished said company a feedle pretext for delay and time to filibuster; therefore, Resolved, that we hereby respectfully request the General Council and the Mayor to correct those technicalities in the connection ordinance or th

are docketed f-- rial. ERENTICE has rested easy for the las twenty-four hours, and although by no means out of danger, was considered in a more hopeful ion yesterday by his attending physician. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT 5 o'clock, an unknown negro man was run over and killed two miles west of Em nence by the down train from Lexington. He was walking on the track and

failed to hear the signals of the engineer. THE OLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH on Hancock street which is now being transformed into a gymnaslum, &c., was sold by the Trustees of that Churce in 1863 to the German Evangelical Association for a school building, and has since been used for that purpose until the present transforma

A FEW DAYS AGO a girl, about sixteen years of age, named Phebe Jane Cummins, went to the house of Mr. Ridge, on upper Main street, and stated that she was homeless and friendless, and was kindly taken in. Tuesday the family went out, and during their absence Phebe Jane stole a shawl, a bat and several other articles of clothing. She was arrested yesterday, and a portion

Knights of Pythias.

The following Knights were elected officers of Clay Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, for the en-

A. G. Randolph, W. C. C. W. German, W. V. C. John Mathews, W. R. S. O. N. Bradburn, W. F. S. Charles Troxler, W. B.

TRUSTEES U. F. Kelly, P. C. Wm. Nichols, P. C. C. A. Brown, P. C.

The following representatives to the Grand Lodge, which convenes on the third Monday in January, 1870, were elected: Dr. Wiley Rogers, P C.; A. J. Gross, P. C.; U. F. Kelly, P. C.

Merchants' Protective Freight Union.

A large meeting of the members of this Asso ciation assembled yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to consider the present surroundings of the Association, and take such steps as might be deemed necessary to make it permanent and increase its usefulness. Mr. Flournoy the agent of the Association, who has been in A farmer of Jefferson county, who has paid New York for several months, made a highly sat particular attention to the weather, gives us the isfactory verbal report. The meeting was har monious, and the result of the deliberation factory. Decided advantages to the merchants of Mr. Flournoy, and we are glad to know he will resume his duties in New York at an early

The Canal Mystery,

The only additional facts developed in the canal mystery" yesterday were the disc hat the woman with whom the \$60,000 was said to have been deposited made a flying trip to Cincinuati Thursday night and returned the next day, and the statement of two of her associated that they saw the man with a handkerchief juli of money. The man is known to be one of the shrewdest in the profession, and the woman is said to be unusually sharp-witted, and for the present at least they have succeeded in throwing he detectives off the scent.

Weisiger Hall.

The Berger Family of Swiss Bell-Ringers appeared last night. Their programme embraced a variety of vocal and instrumental music be by her singing of two very pretty songs. They give another one of their agreeable performances to-night, which will be very entertaining to the young and old.

South for several weeks, still continues. The results have been most gratifying. The Rev. Mr. scobee, pastor of the church, has been assisted by several of the resident ministers of the denomination, as also by the Rev. Dr. Mayhew, of Nashville, who will conduct the services this evening, and be with the church to-morrow (Friedral and Rev. Dr. Mayhew, of the rule—in order that the borrower may be commelled to come down with the decrease.

No greater mistake is made by people who advertise than in the value they set upon editorial puffs in the newspapers. What we mean by that is the style of articles found in the local columns and "leaded" as edutorial matter, and generally descriptive of somebody's cigars, candy, cock-tails, or cabba cs. Many people suppose these to be the most valuable advertisements, when in fact they are the very poorest. The public generally understand that these paragraphs are paid for either in favors or cash, and estimate them accordingly. Some people ask the editor for a puff and "encourage" him properly too, more for the purpose of reading his extravagant language and witnessing his ingenuity in the use of expletives than for the profit they expect to derive. Some are too indolent to write their own advertisements, and still others resort to a puff in order to get a deadhead notice. This is all wrong. Puffs are the most worthless of advertisements. Some men are willing enough to pay for printing ink but they magine tha tpalpable straight out advertising is not exactly the thing. They want to get it done in the third person or to have the endorsement of the editorial "we." That business man who soonest educates himself out of this delusion will have the most greenbacks. A business man's advertisement in his own language, over his own signature, and for which he is plainly responsible, is in the nature of an official document and receives more considerate attention than a puff in the local column, and is both more valuable and respectable. There is an air about the reponsible advertisement which says, "I want No greater mistake is made by people who

largest cities South and West, he stands to-day second to none, both as a civil and hydraulic engineer.

The question of ascertaining scientifically and thoroughly and of applying the great water-power of the falls, is one of great moment to our city, and its great feature. Mr. Hermany has investigated and given this subject consideration for several years past, and his former studies of the subject and further searchings into it, will not, we are sure, be of any superficial or barren nature. He was never known to do any thing by halves. Els profession has been the study of his life. Clear-headed, decided and thorough, he will prove to the city as City Engineer a man that will look to her interest truly and certainly; who has no net-work thrown around him by cliques, contractors or other influences, to trawmel or interfere with an officer going straight forward to his duty regardless of fear or favor from any one. An officer of this kind will have but one end to aim at—a faithful and impartial discharge of his duty, solely in the interest of the city. Mr. Hermany will prove to be the man, and the words here spoken of him will not appear clap-trap, when it is remembered that he has not presented his self for the position, and will not make known himself what others have found in him.

Amicus.

Another Centleman Suggested.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and soup, a plate of meat and vegetables, dessert, half a bottle of wine, and bread ad libitum, all for about fifteen cents. How the keepers of these eating houses make them pay is a mystery which those who patronize them do not care about solving. It appears that there are a class of men who get their living by going round to the swell mansions and buying up the leavings. These gentlemen are called "jewelers," and the leavings go by the general name of "jewels"—a piece of fowl being "a pearl," a plate of game "a diamond," beef "a ruby," and so on. If Plutus gives a banquet to night, the "jeweler" comes down to-morpearl," a piate of rame "a mannin, beer a ruby," and so on. If Plutus gives a banquet to-night, the "jeweler" comes down to-morrow morning, and carts off the leavings from his lordship's plate to some cheap restaurant, where they are speedily transformed into the most tempting-looking dishes, with high-sounding names. The nchest "jeweler" is he who possesses the monopoly of the Tuileries, from whence, it is said, a van load of odds and ends is packed every day.

CITY ITEMS

Has been supplied through the introduction into America of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. The most eminent physicians in the United States have not tailed to realize this fact, and they have indorsed with unequivocal expressions of satisfaction so great and long-desired an acquisition to the medical profession, and have made a marked discrimination between it and the innumerable so-called remedie and health-preserving preparations of the day. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Self Advertised. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, car

ries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the No new cases of small-pox have appeared at the First-street station-house. The Federal prisoners are still confined there.

The CRIMINAL TERM of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences on Monday, January 10th and Court commences on Monday, January 10th and Manufacturer of Porce.

Walker's Tonic Bitters Advertise themselves. All that the people

want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally. They "go for them," come for them, sen for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and-take them, sat

AMUSEMENTS.

they are the best tonic in the world.

Louisville Opera House.

Last Week of James Robinson and the Great Combination.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, and every evening Mr. James Robinson and his son Clarence; Victorelli Brothers, Mr. G. M. Kelly, Mr. James Madigan, Mr. Jas. Revnolds, Miss Lucille Watson, Mr. Frank Robinson, Messrs. Burrows, Burdeau, &c.

This evening, fourth appearance in this city of the Lowanda Brothers. Friday evening, Grand Complimentary Testim-nial to Mr. James Robinson.

ROLLER SKATING At the Rink.

MR. FRANCE Will be in attendance to give instruction

SKATING HOURS—Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat-urday nights from 7 to 10; also every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted. dell dtf Gas Company Stock for Sale.

On the 15th of January, 1870, there will be sold at the auction-house of 8 G. Henry & Co., M. in st., between Stuth and Seventh, a limited amount of gas stock, for the purpose of extending the casacity of the ga-works. In conformity with the orovisions of the charter, the sale will be made at public auction, in small and large lots. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. At the same time there will be a sale of a small amount of Western Financial Corporation stock, owned by the old Gas Company, and sold to close up the business of that company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

de28 deodtJa16 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cash'r.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville Gas. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock. dead Et/a3 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cash'r.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR PETER. W. W. POWERS HARVEY COOPER. PETER, POWERS & COOPER, ors to WILSON, PETER & CO.), Wholesale Bruggists, No. 272 MAIN STREET,

CARPET HOUSE!

Between Seventh and Eighth, jyl tf Louisville, Ky

J. G. Mathers & Co., NO. 106 MAIN STREET, ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE Louisville, Ky.

WE are receiving daily, from the imporers and manufacturers, the largest an finest assortment of Carpets of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,

That has ever been received in the West country, all of which will be sold at the least New York cash prices, on account of the sold and the least New York cash prices, on account of the sold in the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Pictorial Annual, Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution GRATIS throughout the United States phere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it tise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the points, the farmer, the planter, and pro-fessional man, and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most sultable

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTCTTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictoral illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, hum ing matter, original and selected. Among the An nuals appearing with the opening of the year this is one of the most useful, and MAY BE HAD FOR THE ASKING. The proprietors, Messrs, Hostetter & Smith on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERs are sold in eyery city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized work. de25 E6—C-J de26 deod8&w1

With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 182 Broadway, New York.

don, and will not make known himself what other shave found in him.

AMICUS.

Another Gentleman Suggested.

Under the caption "Who Shall Fill the Vacant Office," I notice the suggestion of the name of a very worthy gentleman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the CLy Engineer. Permit me o suggest in this connection the name of another gentleman, whose qualifications for the office are perhaps unequaled. I refer to General Gustavus W. Smith, an engineer of the greatest distinction, a rentleman of ability, whose integrity and administration of the text of the conducting the affairs of the street department of that city. The suggestion of his name should be sufficient to command the attention of the Council and to in-ure an attempt to secure the services of so able an engineer to conduct with economy and integrity the affairs of that branch of our city administration. General Smith would doubtless accent the profiles and street the profiles and street the profiles accent the profiles and street the surface of so able an engineer to conduct with economy and integrity the affairs of that branch of our city administration. General Smith would doubtless accent the profiles and street the profiles and street the surface of the surface of so able an engineer to conduct with economy and integrity the affairs of that branch of our city administration. General Smith would doubtless accent the profiles and street the profiles and street the surface of the surface of the dash in them, without great exaggeration. Hundreds of fortunes have something else. Let your advertises, and test the business, we make this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this notice may send their address, and test the business, and test the business, and test the profit to pay for the roughe of the farmer of the cas TO THE WORKING CLASS.-We are now

And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure). Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at \$3, or four quantities in one for \$9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America. H. Geritzen, 205 Second ave., N. Y. mr6 ly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the illeffects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, BLACK or RROWN. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly appled at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street.

On the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, with a helping hand for the erring EVILS, with a helping hand for the erricand unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter env and uniforminated to the of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

DENTISTRY. And Manufacturer of Porce-lain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, between Green and

Walnut, west side. Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the us of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. jal4 tf REMOVAL

DR. W. H SHADOAN Dentist, h removed to 291 Jefferson street, betwee Seventh and Eighth, north side, Lou AYER'S Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling

hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit

but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, Nothing else can be found so desirable

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy luster and a grateful perfume. PREPARED BY

Practical & Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1 00. SOLD BY E. WILDER & CO.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., AND DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WM. STEILBERG & CO., FURNITURE DEALERS

No. 83 Fifth Street, BET. MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE WE are daily receiving a large and ele-gant stock of Furniture, made of the best material, such as lied-room, Parlos, Dising-room and

BUSINESS MEN will find it to their inter-CORNS! BUNIONS!! WARTS!!!

INVERTED Toe Name and Frosted and
Tender Feet radically cured by
DR. H. M. HIRSCHFELD, est to sivertise in the EXPRESS.
-mail and read of several sev do, not exceeding five dines, twenty-five

THE

THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

WINTERSI WINTERST

-AND-

Stillin

FOR THE CURE O

All Diseases Arising from pure State of the Blood

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Pimples Evil. Cutane Boils,

eases, Rheumati eases, Scald-He Syphilis

This preparation is a concer

is a well-known fact that at least of the root on the market is ent

from bad handling or age. Fortil easily known. By chewing a lit

root, if good, a prickly sensation is

in the throat which remains for hou

Good Stillingia is more easily gotter

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use none that has not been carefu

Sarsaparilla, may lose its effica

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principle. The process mus

performed by a competent p

Liver Complaint,

Tetter Affe General B eases, Low Spiri Dyspepsy. Female. Costiveness plaints

Loss of App

Extract of Honduras Sarsapas Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing lution a neutral sait of Iodine, with wi Newspaper ics and sugar sufficient to render particles its and sugar sufficient to render particles and sugar su crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsar

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formed as to the conditions re-What I Claim as Merits

Good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. .c. extracted by the most approved andoa. process, and is made the vehicle to it in a condition not liaaffected by time or decomposed by these cal action of any other of the art THE SOUTHWEST

they become valuable adjuncts to in Practitioners are Fully Ava the Value of Such a Con

which it is associated; but, on the 18,8

nation as This, ! And also of the difficulty of gettin pared so as to retain all the virtus crude fresh drug. This I have secu therefore, offer it with confidence to

NOT AS A SECRET

But setting forth all its com cided effect must be looked for

time. They act slowly, and requir and regular use. However, The Use of a Single Bottle

Preparation Will Indic Its Curative Virtues tinue taking until entirely relieve

not admit of heroic treatment. This preparation is not intended for erage, as some Sarsaparillas are taken

class of diseases in which they are

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDI as others on the market, more of t of Sarsaparilla than there is in a de worthless compounds of flavored and spirits which generally are offe

public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Pu

WENTERSMAN

IODIZEI

Sarsaparilla and Sta

Fifteen Cents Per Week! THE GREAT_BLOOD PURIS PREPARED BY

C.H. Wintersmith, Louisvill

Wholesale Druggist

272 Main street, Louisville, K.

General Wholesale Agen For sale by all Druggists. Price 31 bottle or six but the for so.

PETER, POWERS & COOP

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

onable nett-a brunette. Duchess Schneider has three

TER on ht to be salted down and put away further use by the next President. BABY is called "the family organ" by that

rrigible Poston Post. GENIE now wants to go to Rome. The ess Marilda is again "oudashus."

P ERFECT mistress of her tongue" has add for a situation as governess E Philadelphia merchants are on the war

gainst the dollar-store men. NEWALL JACKSON died of pneumonis of Massachusetts lead.

TTA LECLERBY is to play with Fechae is an English actress of some repu

K GOODNESS, A. T. Stewart's new hous ost done. The public is so tired of

ang of it. OHN H. OXLEY, the Treasurer of the Draitic Fund Association of New York, is

BEECHER calls Stanton "Another Washingn"-quite another; on the contrary, quite YRON once wrote to Tom Moore, "I would

er have a non from an American than a box from an Emperor." AMUEL BEECHER says "the time will be we shall have good men everywhere

RAL FARRAGUT has rewarded those go doctors handsomely for letting

so easily.

PAYNE is the American beauty who is rite partner at the Imperial hops at leries Hotel. HARRIS, merchant; A. A. Nevins, co

er, and H. T. Londsdale, all wellusiness men in New Orleans, died RIAGE" is the name of Andrew Holli. w play. With that name it ought to

all of the dramatic elements-farce, nelodrama and tragedy. KEENE and Matilda Heron have play called Champagne, or Step by

sit the genuine juice of the dramatic a doctored decoction? is paper declares that the other day went to his master and asked for cave"-he was an old Zouave-a short three hours. When he came back he

ow, sir, I can tell you why I wished

I have fought and wounded our

re, who insulted me. Honor is satis

American has interviewed the King of ndw ch Islands, and informed that po-"tha: his (the King's) head was 'I O

DINES DEACCNS spend Monday mend utilated ten-cent chliga ions of the rament the world ever saw, which in the contritution plate on Sunday. ARIZONA RANGER, who has just scalped Indian, wites to his folks in the chi woo incured about the weather.

good slayin' cut here." MBER of the imperial family of France lieo th: De il, which is being three papers. It is said to be

Cox, he father of the Bishop. sbody knows, is a venerable Prese, wa marr.ed a short time the thrd aged widower in this do in ac ordance with the er to late to mend."

She won, reme morney, at the Baden-Baden gam-I, and with it she tought a little villa ile, where she says she will live in iremen . Her diamonds are said to nearly three hundred thousand id a leading Parisian jewelry firm has to pa, h r for them an annual pension en thousaid francs during her life hen there is hope for the Girl of the

FREDERICK SCHERER, who was the buried with military honors in Cinas "a grandson of General Scherer, amarder of the army of the First His father was a General of the ny ander Louis Phill ppe, The twice decorated for bravery wileserving in I'Armee d'Afrique. It he was proscribed on ac fought in France is incorrect France since coming to

> eep on postponing her he reads the lecture filfil an has been delivthe subject. He says ok will only "perpetuasted memory of its sub officious, unwomanly the m serable task, and to Los erity as a sort of s. Calcuaft, or female exe whom, with all his faults ly greater and nobler that ious, but viperous. Yan

France, as she appeared ht, at the crowning point tion, is thus exetched by ondent: "Eugenie, or k extrava antly, seems th nothing very remarkapt her glorious form and movement. Her eyes e at first signt an impres s, which is by no means are a peculiarity seldom ot detract from her good is neither classical nor y par cular kind. The tht acros he face, and

in it as she speaks The under lip is ill-The mouth is positive way it exhibits the teeth not seem nice. Her nose ss, does not necessarily It is the n rrow fore tpre sionless eves and the h cvoke a critic's dislike. nare all lost sight of when nific ent bust of the Emous undulations of her wore exposed her bosom ecent man might like his

on, in Vincennes, Indiana, earling of years in purchased, doubtless, at too short to hide the judging from the attempt the following paragraph: who is canvassing our sin's 'Innocents Abroad,' ed by our mild allusion to week. She interviewed us a revo.ver, and notified nediate perforation, abraby undry and divers afor said. As we did y finally subsided, and ng rest that the Cincin-iso be recognized as troubles:

belligerents. A correspondent of an Eastern paper says the Cincinnati women are handme, original and less conventional than any women he ever saw; but they talk so fast and loud that nothing but a steam-engine, or a Chicago woman bent on a divorce, could keep up with them. We concur in the above disser tation, from personal observation and expemence." Cincinnati whisky is no better than it should be, but Cincinnati women are above proof or suspicion of these charges. This yarn-suspendered, copperas-dyed trowsered party from Vincennes is doubtless right in his estimate of the Queen City ladies as far as his experience and association go. It is no very difficult, however, to say what the status of the ed. for of an inland Indiana paper is in Cincinnati.

ROUND-ABOUT. & semi

Arch Bishop McCloskey.

This distinguished Roman Catholic digni tary has been placed on the Committee on Discipline, which is to report to the Ecuminical Council. He has been placed at the head of the committee, a position in which his piety, learning and talents will be of great advantage to the deliberations of the many bishops on the committee with him. His re port will be looked o ward to with much in terest by the thousands of his flock who are so devoted to Lim. Anything emanating from so profound a scholar will be as welcome to other readers as to our Catholic ones.

Thomas Lewis, the Hero. That's a thrilling story of what one man of pluck can do that comes from Kingston, Jamaica. The Brit sh steamer "Twinkling Star," bound for Cape Hayti, was caught in foul weather, and showed symptoms of going to pieces. A frightful panic ensued among all nands-capta'n, passengers and crew. A wild rush was made on deck-the only life boat was cut loose, every man for ook his post, and a lreadful scene was it; men scrambling over the bulwarks w th life-preservers, and a gen eral state of chaos evisting, when up from be-low comes Mr. Thomas Lewis, the second enineer, the only Amer can aboard, and so uporaids them all for their cowardice, and for calling themselves Englishmen, and acting so, that he compered their attention, and then assumed the command of the ship, ordered all hands back to their posts, pledged himself to take the ve-sel safely into port, took the elm himself, and in a few moments, by his courage and sagaci y, restored quiet, got the ressel under headway, and brought her safely nto port. A man like that is an honor to his ountry and his race. If our Government does not reward him soon, the English will. Deeds like his are never unappreciated by John Bull, if they do reflect on some recreant

III.

Foreign Fancies, When you die in Paris, your delighted family will after the lapse of a month send a photograph of you to all your friends about the size of a postage stamp, with a text supposed to represent the great motive of your life and characteristic of the beauties of your characer. Rabbits are so numerous in Australia that one man has spent twenty-five thou and dollars in emplo ing a bundred men to kill two millions of them. It is a pity the carpetagger's could'nt be disposed of at the same st. One of ex-Queen Isabella's courtiers has been doing a thavarg business by paying nis bills with decorations furnished by the fat and frail Isy. An old lady in Paris who passes for a Countess, has been replenishing her excheque: by selling characters to servants. From the shaky reputatious of some of them in this country, they must have been bought from the "Countess." A society for the endowment of marriageable daughters has been formed in Vienna with a view of facilitation. fat and frail Isy. An old lady in Paris who formed in Vienna, with a view of facilitating the early settlement in life of the pretty pauper plums on the paternal tree. Twentyfive years of age debars one of the privileg s of belonging to it. One hundred and fifty gold guilders is the pitiful sum which is nanded to the disappointed bridegroom who speculates on himself, and finds too late that speculates on himself, and finds too late that he has gone at an alarming sacrifice. Any effort, however, to help young men on in life, by giving them a wife and enough money to buy a plow and a mule, ought to be en-

"Wrecked in Port,"

couraged.

vatering places or in railway carriages, but or some mysterious reason he has committed the stupidity of calling his latest effort "Wrecked in Port." If his be meant to tell the story of a sentimental sh pwreck, as is doubtless the case, since plain timber and sails are safe enough when once in harbor, he hopes and oys, woes, cares, despair, suicide and seaweel which go to make it up might all have been used without creating false impressions of "iude Boreas" on the 'vasty deep," both of whom have a sufficiently bad reputa on already. Not content with hero whose genius enables him to onquer the hearts and prejudices of the ristocratic world with equal facility, he has absolutely had he comage to use that threadbere old tour de forze, the rescue from drowning—the same old plunge and gurgle on the part of the heroine; the same dive on the part of the hero, ending in his reappearance, the beautiful be ing with the wildly floating tresses clasped to his breast as a matter of course. No wonder that a writer in the Ga'axy, commenting on this enormity, says: "After that, why not the missing will, the rightful heir, the strawberry mark on the right arm, the long lost brother? We did not think there was a man or woman living who would venture to trot out this dreadful old incident."

San Francisco

A writer in the Overland Monthly Magazine gives a graphic : ketch of that s'range city. He tells us what it is and what it is not, and describes it in all of its various aspects; and, as he is an experienced Californian, what he says is entitled to weight. It is described as ment of the Indians has been a mixture of a city of expansive ideas-large beginnings and small endings. The streets are badly graded and the sewerage insign ficant. It is poorly bult, and bu few of the houses are over four stories, mostly of brick, "Free from extremes of co d or heat, the climate is subject to sud lee transit ons." Six months of the year the wind blows, filling everything with dust. A warm morning is followed by a raw evening. Two hours even sees extraordinary changes in the temperature, The men who rule are the 849-'55 self-made individuals, who went thither for fortunes and still work like beavers. As a city it is not a success, compared to New York. There are no parks, baths or drives und only one theater. It is not ornamented as other cities, although taxed four millions per annum. Society is declared to be slow. with but little intercourse among the unmarried and less among the married. Pleasure parties are unknown. Dancing parties are rare and dancing men fearfully scarce. The San Franciscan dines at six, and lounges about the hotels and saloons, but seldom gets drunk. Theaters are open d al the year round. It is not at all cosmopo itan, but provincial, from its isolation. The Jews lead in business. al corporation was in imside and the Sierra Nevada on the other. The health is tolerably ood, lung diseases predominating. Insanity and suicide are features there; of the former, one man in every four hundred, and one woman in every thousand ne prospect of our goes to the asylum. Most of the suicides are foreigners. The American man kills himself

BRITISH BILE.

Grenville J. Chester, B. A., Among the Hamericans.

Mobile Dirty, Chicago Ugly, New Orleans Howwid, and New York Positively Shocking.

The B. A. Also Sees a Young Man fro

stimuoo &A BLOODY COUNTRY.

A London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune sends to that paper the following review of a book written by "Grenville J. Chester, B. A.," entitled "Trans-Atlantic

The custom-house officers at New Orleans, Chester says, are the uncivilest brutes in any country. "They defiberately threw linen out upon the wet docks and vented alternate satire and bad language." Half the Legislature of Louisiana are negroes of such a degraded type that it would be hard to find their like in any island of the French or British West Indies. One day a nigger legislator got up in great wrath and called the Speaker's attention to the fact that a black gen'lem in the gallery had just spit down upon his bead. the gallery had just spit down upon his head. Mobile is one of the dismalest, dirtiest and most depressed towns he ever saw. Deeds o bloodshed and violence are constantly occur bloodshed and violence are constantly occurring. He was in company with a young man from Texas, who stated that in the space of a year and a half, in a city no bigger than an English village, he had seen with his own eyes English village, he had seen with his own eyes five deliberate murders, and none of the murders were arrested. Many of the children of the South struck him as painfully precocious—small, stuck-up caricatures of men and women, with but little of the fresh ingenuousuess and playfulness of childhood. To see the way they are allowed to gorge themselves at meals is positively discusting. themselves at meals is positively disgusting. Upon the Mississippi neither life nor property a secure. It is heartrending to see the vast fracts of rich marsh and forest land waiting to

be dramed and conquered by human energy, and so made to minister to the wants of a thriving population, and to the enrichment of the complex at larger and then to remembers the country at large; and then to remember that instead of fostering these important objects, the representatives of the people have thrown away millions on a wretched tract like Alaska, from a mere lust of adding territory to territory, and have pledged the national honor to buy St. Thomas, which is the pesthouse of the world. house of the world.

For the respect that is paid to it in the

For the respect that is paid to it in the South, law might as well not exist at all. "When a horrible crime is mentioned, I have repeatedly neard the question asked, 'How much is the percetrator worth?' and if a round the interpretation of th sum is mentioned it is immediately concluded that the criminal will be acquitted. I believe he generally is so."

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON. St. Louis is to become the actual capital of a vast and magnificent nation. Among the inhabitants there is neither the lassitude of the Southerner nor the formality of the Yankee. Western men are generally broadminded, and the earnestness, depth, and untiring activity which distinguish them will give them the seat of empire. Chicago will be very little behind in the race, but it is the igliest city Mr Chester has ever seen. ignest city Mr Chester has ever seen. To judge by the filthy and disgusting condition of the streets, the foul smells, the uneven pavements, and the numerous obstructions, one would suppose that municipal government, generally a failure in the States, was

mouth. He spoke quietly and had a peculiar-iy pleasant way of refusing an application. His head is somewhat bowed, and he looked so tired and worn that a doubt suggested it-self whether his physical strength would carry him through the duties of his exalted office."

GRAPESHOT.

New for a broadside. I find the guns in postoffice are grossly uncivil in manner, and unwilling to answer the simplest question. From one end of the country to the other the cry is that corruption prevails in every governmental department, of which the officers Edmund Yates has written a series of more or less readable novels, filled with characters sufficiently natural to interest his readers, essentially those who make his acquaintance at the following property of the property udicial sentences dispensed to the highest bidder. English writers are in the habit of bidder. Euglish writers are in the habit of speaking of their American brethren as a God-fearing people. Mr. Chester believes that the word "God-defying" would convey a more accurate impression of the truth. Obedience to parents is extremely rare. Coarseness and a kind of dry profanity are characteristics of coloqueal intercourse. A large and increasing party are for overthrowing marriage altogether. "The for overthrowing marriage altogether. "The be-breeched old maids who belong to the Sorosis and Woman's Rights Associations and correspond with Mr. Mill and stump about the country and abuse each other at public meetings have apparently this chief. bad reputa on already. Not content with this blunder, and with rearranging his stock company of London men, Belgraviaan women, lords, ladies, and the gifted the crimes of feticide and infanticide. Flunktiers of the crimes of feticide and infanticide.

the crimes of feeticide and infanticide. Flunkeyism is a national peculiarity, shown by the
outrageous honor paid the rich men and by a
prevalent want of sympathy for the poor; by
an intense fondness for petty titles; by the
great space given in the newspapers to mantaline descriptions of the dresses of rich ladies,
and by the abject prostration [hear! hear!] of
the simple republican before the despots of
the continuer and the nobility of England. THE WHOLE LAND IS STAINED WITH BLOOD shed in defiance of law. In 1868, 133 homished in defiance of law. In 1868, 133 homicides were perpetrated in Philadelphia alone. Where any man who has been up dollars can buy or intimidate his jadge as he can in the United States, law is contemptible and it is contemped. "Lam confider." Mr. Chester continues, "that if I had a large fortune I might commit any crime I chose in the United States, with an absolute certainty of being acquived. With tew remarkable exceptions, the daily papers are as bad as possible. Bad the daily papers are as bad as possible. Bad in type, bad in the paper on which they are printed. They pander to almost every bad passion of the populace. Like judges and juries, they are notoriously venal, and "most public men keep their newspapers as criminals do their judge." In their dealings with foreigners or with positives.

ealings with foreigners or with natives of other race, the fairness and kindness of the swindling and ferocity. To a traveler the ONE OF THE DEAREST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD. He must go to a first-class hotel, or submit to filth unutterable and to the worst possible cookery. The negro waiters are at once inso-

cookery. The negro watters are at once inso-lent and lazy, and without fees it is almost impossible to get served. The heat, dusti-ness, dirt and stench of the railway cars in cold weather is beyond description. ANECDOTES AND ADVENTURES The small amount of conversation (says your admirer) in a crowded dinner-room is perfectly amazing. Now and then you hear a "Wa'al, Colonell" or a "How is your health, Gen'rall" but as a rule a dead and heavy silence prevails, and people eat on as if their lives depended upon the amount they could stow away within a given period. The gravity, too, is amazing. Men wear an afr as if some heavy misfortune was brooding over them, and a hearty laugh is of the rarest possible occurrence.

they sit quiet and smoke or chew. A loaded truck got off the line in front of the train in which Mr. Chester was traveling to Chicago. After a delay of more than an hour he went to the van, in which the guard was calmly smoking, and asked him how long the detention was likely to last. He answered that he "didn't know, as he had not been to see what was the matter." On mentioning this answer to a fellow-passenger, the latter said, "Guess he knows best," and all appeared quite contented. They were detained three hours.

The good looks of people of both sexes must strike every one. The ladies are remarkably handsome, and in manner display a very taking mixture of Puritan demureness and French piquancy. The men, as a rule, and French piquancy. The men, as a rule, are tall, handsome fellows, and the lean, yellow-faced variety of Yankees seems to be commoner amongst those who travel than commoner amongst those who travel than amonst those who stay at home. The universality of black clothes is very tedious. The women of the poorer classes dress in vile taste, and have a tawdry, half-slatternly air. Near Wheeling, the traveler was in conversation with a young countryman, a fellow-passenger, who seemed faint and exhausted, and who at length confessed he had spent bit.

passenger, who seemed that and exhausted, and who at length confessed he had spent his last cent in the passage-money, and had not tasted food for twenty-four hours. On this he tasted food for twenty-four hours. On this he was invited to dine, which offer he at first refused. Pressing him to do so, the Britisher said: "What does it matter? You'd do the same for me; we are all brothers, you know!" "Well," he answered, as he entered the cabin for dinner, "Well, I guess we're only brothers in this country as long as we've got stamps." This answer "was characteristic of the contempt in which poverty and poor men are held in the States, and of the little sympathy they receive."

pathy they receive. A Yankee in Egypt, alluding to the numbers of his countrymen who were traveling around, said to Mr. Chester: "Do you know who we are? Why, we've all of us sold rotten boots to the army department, and are now come out to spend the money! I know I have." BUNCOMBE.

Now for the last surprise. You will hardly credit it, but true it actually is that these amiable and loving sketches end in the following terms, the paragraph being stuck on, as it were, and looking foolishly foreign to the rest: "Englishmen and Americans," observes Mr. Chester, in closing his pious performance, "are, after all, not cousins, but brothers whose virules. ing his pious performance, "are, all, not cousins, but brothers, whose tues and whose vices are a common heritage.
A patriotic Englishman and a patriotic American should pray and strive to promote a brotherly interest between the two peoples whose interests, like their origin, should be No crime could be more horrible or un patural than a war between England and the United States." In other words—"having done my best to inflame prejudices against you; to misrepresent facts; to expose weaknesses; to insult and to abuse—let that we may ever be dear friends!" I Mr. Chester stands now all but alone,

BEECHER'S IDEA.

Should General Butler be Hung? The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher's new paper, propounds this startling inquiry in its discussion of the points in controversy between General Butler and Mr. Greeley,

It is only by a fair consideration of circumstances, and their influence in determining action, that individual responsibility can be decided. God is, therefore, the final Judge. But surely it is clear that slavery was the misfortune as well as the sin of the South that fortune as well as the sin of the South that attempted secession. The present generation did not establish slavery; they found it established, and were reared under all the influer ces that it commanded in society. Moreover, the whole country was responsible for the system. The Constitution was framed around it. It was recognized from the first as a central source of trouble And none in the South, not even Calhoun in politics, and Thornwell in the pulpit, were more responsible for the evils that slavery wrought, and the mad attempt which it finally made at the life of the Union, than such Democrats as was General Butler but a few years ago. Since General Butler but a few years ago. Since then he has done no more than his duty. Should he be hung or disfranchised for what he did previously in support of the system that was the origin and the inspiration of secession? The truth is that the nation was guilty, and that the nation was punished for

There is a vast difference between the acts of individuals and those of great masses in their relation to government. Revolutions and extensive rebellions are the outgrowths, and extensive rebellions, of irrepressible forces and extensive repeinons are the outgrowths, or rather the eruptions, of irrepressible forces in society. Hence it is that the actors in these great movements are not to be dealt with as individual breakers of the law. This principle never deserved recognition and full obedience more than in the relations of our Government with the South since the close of the war; for a careful study of the system of slavery in the United States—the causes of it and its effects-must result in the conviction that there is not a great revolution in history to which the words of inspiration are more applicable than to that through which we hav passed within the last ten years: "Venge is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay."

A Brahman Hymn.

1. What then now! When will you take (us as a dear father takes his son by both hands, O ye gods, for whom the sacred grass has been trimmed?

2. Whither now? On what errand of yours

are you going, in heaven, not on earth? Where are your cows sporting? Where are your newest favors, O Maruts

Where the blessings? Where all delights?

4. If you, sons of Prisni, were mortals, and your worshipper an immortal—

5. Then never should your praises be unwelcome, like a deer in a pasture grass, nor should he go on the path of gama. Let not one sin after another, difficult

to be conquered, overcome us; may it depart together with lust. Truly they are furious and pewerfuleven to the desert the Rudriyas bring rain that is never dried up.

8. The lightning lows like a cow, it follows

as a mother follows after her young, that the shower (of the Maruts) may be let loose. 9. Even by day the Martus create darkness 9. Even by day the Martus create darkness with the water-bearing clouds, when they drench the earth. 10. From the shout of the Maruts over the whole space of the Earth, men reeled for

ward. 11. Maruts on your strong hoofed steeds go on easy roads after those bright ones (the clouds), which are still locked up.

12. May your felloes be strong, the

12. May your felloes be strong, the chariots and their horses, may your reins be well-fashioned. 13. Speak out for even with thy voice to raise the Lord of prayer. Agni, who is like a

friend, the bright one.

14. Fashion a hymn in thy mouth! Expand like a cloud! Sing a song of praise.

15. Worship the host of the Martus, the brisk, the praiseworthy, the singers. the strong ones stay here among us.

A Claim for \$322,907,519 33. Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., has been avored for collection with probably the largest single claim ever presented on this side the water. The demand is against Mexico, and the debt was incurred during the Maximilian reign. The following in reference to the claim, in a late number of the Washington Chronicle sext. on Chronicle, says:
"A claim of \$322,907,519 33 against Mexico

has been put into the hands of Isaac N. Morris for collection by the Tehuantepic Ship Canal and Mexican and Pacific Railroad Company, of which \$128,141,666 66 are for bonds payable in gold, with 7 per c int. interest, and convertible at the option of the holder in 49,500,000 acres of land. Disbursements on account of the Republic of Mexico, while fight. count of the Republic of Mexico, while fightagainst Maximilian, some \$650,000. Best hese \$5,760,000, the value of some 500 square leagues of land, as per contract, in San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas, and \$21,360,000, the value of 2,100 mines of fifty square acres each, go toward making up the enormous ag-gregate above cited, making the largest indi-vidual corporation claim ever preferred against a government in modern times.

A Fortunate Thrust.

stow away within a given period. The gravity, too, is amazing. Men wear an afr as if some heavy misfortune was brooding over them, and a hearty laugh is of the rarest possible occurrence.

Young ladies in America are generally engazing, but assuredly, Mr. Chester thinks, they are least so at meals. He does not like to hear a young American lady ordering het breakfast: "Tea, toast, Graham bread, beefsteak, a sausage, ham and eggs, and, Isay, some fried oysters and buckwheat cakes," some fried oysters and buckwheat cakes, some fried oysters and buckwheat cakes, some fried oysters and buckwheat cakes." Such is the kind of order a delicate-looking creature will give to the loutish negro watter.

Sometimes when one has established oneself in a snug seat in a railway car next a window, and has arranged one's traps under the seat and on the seats, a be-she looking woman will come up and say, "I vant that seat," and one then has to turn out and perhaps stand for forty miles or find a seat in another crowded corrage. Not a syllable of thanks is ever youchsafed for this piece of complaisance.

A Fortunate Thrust.

A few days since Captain Chase of Jewell's Island, Me., an old gentieman about eighty years of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about eighty ears of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accomp

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Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, whether from mercury or other causes; gives immediate relief in all cases. No dieting necessary. I have thousands of Certificates proving the miraculous cures effected by these Remedies. Price of either No. 1 or No. 2 \$5 00 per bottle, or two bottles for \$9 00.

Dr. Richau's Golden Antidote, a safe, speedy, pleasant and radical cure for all Urinary D-rangements, accompanied with full direction. Price, \$3 00 per bottle.

Dr. Richau's Golden Elixir D'Amour, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price, \$5 00 per bottle or two bottles for \$9 00.

On receipt of price, these Remedies will be derful effect. PRICE, 35 to per pottle or two bottles for \$900.

On receipt of price, these Remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REM-EDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, sole proprietor,"

blown in glass of bottles.
Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS,
No. 228 Varick street, New York,
Office hours from 9 a. M. to P. M. Circula

ALMOND'S PATENT ELASTIC Spring Bed Bottom

Cheap, Simple, Comfortable & Durable THEY can be made with great rapidity, and no expensive preparations are necessary to engage in their manufacture.

STATE & COUNTYRIGHTS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minne ota, Georgia and Kansas have been sold. Any or all of the remaining territory of the United States will be sold

ing territory of the United States will be sold at low figures.

This patent was granted January 26th, 1869, and has nearly seventeen years to run. The profits resulting from the monopoly in the manufacture of this article, in most any county in the United States, will maintain a family in good style. Prices for counties vary from \$25 to \$500.

The invention is worthy of the attention of farmers, mechanics and capitalists in all parts of the country, to whom it is most earnessly recommended as a remunerative investment.

The article can be seen at the upholstering satablishment of Henry Wehmhoff Esq., No. 6: West Main street, Louisville, Ky., where orders for them may be left and will receive prompt attention.

Partners are wanted immediately to start manufactories in New York city, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and several other large commercial centers.

Propositions from responsible parties to manufacture on the Royalty plan will receive prompt attention.

JOHN H. ALMOND, Inventor and Patentee.

aul4 S.M.Th 3m

TRANSPOR

ARRIVAL AND DEPART

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILS No. 1 Memp, & Nash 5:00 P. M. Sunday.)
5:00 P. M. No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)
11:15 P. M. No. 17 Nash. Expr., (Daily.)
No. 7, Mount Vernon Exp. (Daily except. Sunday.)

11:15 P. M. Sunday.)
No. 13 Bardstown Ac.
(Daily except Saturdays.)

11:30 P. M. No. 7, N 9:30 A. M. No. 3, Ch. (Daily ex LOUISVILLE & CINCIP

9:30 A. M. No. 5, Cin. (Daily exc.)
3:55 P. M. Ex. (Daily 11:10 P. M. No. 7, Cin. Ex. (Daily Saturday.)
Ing cars of train, and a at 9 P. 5:55 A. M. No. 1, Lexing'n Mail, (Daily exc't Sunday.) 2:20 P. M. No. 3, Lex. Express, (Daily exc't Sunday.) 4:25 P. M. No. 5, Lagrange Ac. (Daily exc't Sunday.) No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sundays) is the

No. 7 (3.55 P. M. Sunday.) { 8:30 A. M. Sunday.) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday ni. ht. CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS ARRIVES. A.M. P.M. 1:00 12:00} East A. M. P. M 4:00 Mem., Clark. & N. O. mail... 9:30 2:00 Nash., Chat'n'go, &c., mail....... 110 1:00 New Albany and Jeff. mail... { 5 12:00 New Albany and Jeff. 2:00 Shelbyville mail....... 12:00 Taylorsville Stage—

12:00 Taylorsville Stage—Leaves
Mon., Wed. and Fri.

12:00 Mt. Washington Stage—L'vs
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. LOUISVILLE, CINCIN. & LEX. R. R

.....10:45

Short - Line R. R. FARE \$8 50.

Trains Leave,

9:30 A. M...Cincin. (daily ex. San)...12:00 P. M.
3:55 P. M......Cincinnati daily......12:30 P. M.
11:10 P. M...Cincin. (daily ex. Sat)... 4:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M...Lex'n (daily ex. Sun)....10:55 A. M.
4:25 P. M...Lex'n (daily ex. Sun)....10:55 A. M.
4:25 P. M...Lagr'e (daily ex. Sun)..... 8:40 A. M.
SAM'L GILL,
nol5

Gen'l Superintendent. Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: Leave. [Nov. 14, 1869.] Affive 7:59 A. M.Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail.10:50 F. & 4.30 F. M.Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express, 9:55 A. 112:30 A. M.Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:35 F. & 5:30 A. M. Michmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 2:35 F. & 5:315 F. M... Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:30 A. M. S. & 5:35 F. M. Bardstown Accommodation. . 8:35 F. M. B 3:15 P. M... Bardstown Accommodation... 2:30 A. M. 25 Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily All other trains run daily except Sunday.

13 For ihrough Tickets, Bagagage-Checks, and so formation as to Sleeping Cars. Through Connection with Railronc and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourt and Main streets, Loui-ville Hotel. Villard Hotel Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broat way. ni? dtf

ALBERT FINE, Gen'l Supt JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND

Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West. ASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking the United States mailboat same

Trains leave and arrive at the Jefferson vilie

points.
Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the
9:50 A. M. train run through to New York via.
Cambridge City, Columbus, Ohio, and Pitusburg, without change.
Through Car will leave on 2:30 p. M. train on

Sunday.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on 2:30 P. M. train hrough to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. For condensed through time-tables and detections see small bills, and call at the c pany's office, corner Third and Main stre Louisville, Ky. HORACE SCOTT. S. E. CAREY, Gen. Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., May 25th, 1869. my22

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S THROUGH LINE TO California and China

STEAMERS leave Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon.

23 On the 5th and 21st. 58

Except when these days fall on Songey then the day previous.

January 5-ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER. 100 pounds of baggage allowed free to es adult passenger. Medicines and attendar free.
All departures touch at Manzanillo; that the 5th connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 5th and 25 for Central American ports, and those of the state FOR JAPAN AND CHINA Steamer AMERICA, leaves San Fra

Steamer AMERICA, leaves San Franci February 1, 1870. For freight, passage, tickets and all ther information, apply at the office, on wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, N York. F. R. BABY, Agen NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND COLLECTING Agency.

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MOORE & BROTHER.

THE undersigned will carry on the buss heretofore conducted by the firm of DICL MOORE & SON.

EVENING BISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Fitting Out of War seels for Sea.

> Thousand American or Russia.

Etc

AND THE KANSAS PACIFIC. Dec. 30.—John C. Fremont has usas Pacific railroad to recover lleged breach of contract. Gen es for alleged breach of contract. Gen, ont claims that when he settled with the sompany in 1865 they agreed to give him two hundred thousand dollars of United States bonds first Issued to the company under act of Congress. The bonds that they really did give him were of later date, so that he lost several years' interest. PRIVATE ORDERS

ere sent from Washington yesterday to al were sent from Washington yesterday to all the navy yards, directing that the work of fitting out vessels of war for sea be vigorously proceduted. The monitor Miantonomah, relitted at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been ordered to depart at once, and her destination is rumored to be Samana, as it is said that the European powers are taking steps to prevent the cession of that portion of the Island of St. Domingo to the United States. BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Several large broweries were seized in Brook-lyn yesterday, and two large distilleries in this

THE BENINGER BUSINESS. A. Beninger has commenced suit before Judge Gilbert against his former partners. Clarke & Sons; and Judge Gilbert has issued a temporary injunction restraining the latter from using the sign of A. Beninger, Clarke & Sons, with an order to show cause on the first Monday in Japuary why the injunction should

AMERICAN ARMS FOR RUSSIA. The Paris Liberte (newspaper) says tha about a year ago Russia ordered two hundred thousand rifles of a new pattern from American makers. General Banks has been charged from the United States to deliver these arm to the Czar. The General has accomplished his mission, and returns to America with new order for one hundred thousand rifles.

THE SPANISH FLOTILLA still remains at its anchorage. Its day ailing is uncertain. Strenuous efforts are eing put forward by the American gentlemen interested in its speedy departure to basten it, but there is very little probability hat the vessels will go for a day or two.

UNHEALTHY CATTLE. A morning paper represents the cattle in the stock markets in this city at present in very unhealthy condition. As a general rule they flounder knee-deep in filthy slush. Their enumbed limbs are unable to sustain the trembling bodies, and some, more exhauste than their fellows, sink on the foul ground of the totally unprotected cattle pens.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAM.]

ENGLAND. ENTHRONING THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER-

LONDON, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.-Rev. Dr. Temple was formally enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury, at Exeter, yesterday. The prossion was loudly cheered on its way to the Cathedral, and the ceremo usually imposing character.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN. Paris, Dec. 30 .- The excitement attending the trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Kinck family increases as the evidence grows stronger against him. The medical evidence adduced this morning declares that Traupmann is capable of committing all the murders with which charged, and this he has been generally charged, believed, notwiths anding Traupmann still persists in saying he has accomplices.

M. OLLIVER has not yet formed his ministry.

REPUBLICAN DENUNCIATION. MADRID, Dec. 30 .- In the Cortes this morn ing Senor Costelo, the leader of the republican party, delivered a strong and impressive speech in which he severely denounced the government for being ready to throw the crown of Spain, as though it were a fragile toy, to a mere boy king.

EGYPT.

PASSAGE OF STEAMERS THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID, Dec. 30:-The steamer Sterlin passed through the Suez canal yesterday in twelve hours. She left immediately for Bom bay. Several other steamers were following. This refutes the statement that the passage of the canal is impeded, and every confidence is now expressed in the complete success of the enterprise,

BOSTON.

Arrival of Fenian Volunteers-Preparations for Irish War.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Two companies of Femian volunteers have arrived, equipped and uniformed, forming a part of the fourth battallon, Legion of St. Patrick, and were mustered into service last evening by Col. John Brown, mustering officer of the Legion for Eastern Massachusetts. Each company musters fifty mee, properly offi for Eastern Massachusetts. Each company musters fifty men, properly officered. The Legion is in command of Gen. Burk, whose headquarters are in New York, and it is of the military force of the John Savage wing of the Fenian Brotherhood. The avowed purpose of this movement is to recover for any opportunity for a company of the second districts. prepare for any opportunity for a coup d'etat in Ireland. There are companies in Lawrence, Lowell, and all cities and considerable towns in this section, and their numbers are said to be formidable.

NEW ORLEANS.

Foreign Commerce—The Legislature-Base Ball.

New Opleans, Dec. 27.—A large number of vessels from foreign ports arrived to-day with cargoes. Among them were the steamship Statesman, of the New Orleans and Liverpool Company's Line.

The regular session of the Louisiana Legislature begins on Monday.

The Mutuals, of New York, defeated the

Lone Stars at base ball. Score 16 to 10 in

Hudson River Navigation.

ALBANY, Dec. 29 .- The ice in the Huds

POUGHKEEPSIT, Dec. 26.
all the ice in the river will
from Albany down. Vess
are preparing to make the
flunson, Dec. 21.—Three
last night from Randoul way south. steamers, arrived anchored outside were driven ak and badly injured. The v

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Prospect of Cuban Recognition Growing Smaller.

Judge Cartter Proposed for the Supreme Bench.

Protest from Prominent dent of the Senate. Citizens of Texas.

Judge Underwood Favors the Admission of Virginia.

Senator Pratt Concludes to Hold On.

> Etc., Etc.

THE CUBAN QUESTION WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The following ap ears in a paper here on official authority: 'In spite of the circulation given to a state ment that there has been a change in front on the part of the administration in regard to the Cuban question, we have the best of reaons for believing that nothing has transpired ince the President's message was sent to

Congress to cause any change in the policy indicated by that document touching the recognition of belligerents' rights in behalf of the insurgents. On the other hand, it is understood that they are not as favorably situted as they were at that time, according to reports, and that consequently the prospect of their recognition is really growing smalle nstead of better."

JUDGE CARTTER. Quite a number of Ohioans here presented he name of Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, to the President for the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Stanton. Judge Cartter was former ly from Ohio.

THE TEXAS ELECTION. The President this morning received a protest signed by E. R. Pease and other prominent citizens of Texas against the illegality of the recent election in that State, and asking that it be not accepted as the decision of the people. They charge that many thousands of raudulent votes have been cast, and that in numerous instances neither the law nor the orders of the commanding generals have been complied with. If an official investigation is ordered, it is maintained that these alegations will be easily proven. Gen. Reynolds' final report has not been received. When it comes to hand, it is the President's intention to submit it and other documents relating to the Texas election to Congress. It is thought that the latter's action will be governed a good deal by what Gen. Reynolds

VIRGINIA. The opponents of the admission of Virginia have not gained much headway during the recess. Judge Underwood was in the city to-day, and says that while there is much that he, as a Radical, cannot approve in the present reconstruction of the State, he never-theless favors her admission as soon as Congress reassembles. He does not see that the State is to be much benefited by any further delay. The times are so dull and wages so low in Virginia that the colored people are moving Southward, and he estimates that in a short time the State will lose nearly twenty

thousand of this class of its population. THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are preparing their report on the Paraguayan investigation, which has already run through portions of two Congresses. The svidence regarding Lopez is very voluminous and very contradictory, and it is not unlikely that the committee will submit a digest of the same to the House that it may take such ac-

tion as it deems proper in the premises. OCEAN MAIL SERVICE. The Postoffice Department has very fair rospects of making an arrangement for the cean mail service to Europe, with the Anchor Line, running from New York. If that, however, is not successful, this service will probably be turned over to the Baltimore Line of

APPROPRIATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Committee on Appropriations was in session to-day. No

PERSONAL. There are now about fifty Senators and sixty Representatives in Washington. THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

will not be published till next Monday. The resent indications are that there will not be a decrease of over three million dollars, the receipts from customs and Internal revenue having been comparatively light. Those from the latter to-day were only \$320,500. THE PRESIDENT.

as a rule during the holidays, does not generally receive visitors; a few only of his more intimate friends occasionally call. Very little besides routine business is transacted at the departments. Three of the heads are absent from the city, and the offices are closed at

A newspaper is to be published here under the auspices of the National Executive Com-mittee of Colored Men, to represent the politi-cal and industrial interests of that race.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the current month will contain a de-tailed review of the crops for the past season.

CORN. As to corn, the only States reporting an in crease of quantity are Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Califoria. Louisiana and Iowa gave nearly an average. The principal corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully 20 per cent in yield per acre. With all the inper dent in yield per acre. With all the increase of farmers to produce and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of area under culture, it is certain there is actually less corn produced this year than in

The cotton crop is little more than ten per cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales, or fully 3,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each.

POTATOES The potato crop is very large. The greatest increase is, respectively, in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. All the Eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all the Western, except Minnesota, have advanced in production, but the Southern States, excepting only Florida, Louisiana and Texas, have reduced their ag-gregates. The sweet potato crop is some-what less than an average,

The latest returns indicate a reduction of one-third in Virginia and Maryland, one-sixth in Kentucky, sixteen per cent. in Michigan, with a slight decrease in Indiara and Illinois. Massachusetts, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin and the States West of the Mississippi have somewhat enlarged their production. A fair summary of these returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of about twenty per cent.

APPLES. The apple crop is more than an average in the West with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of twenty per cent. is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island made but half a crop, New Hampshire and Connecticut three-fourths, while Vermont en oyed nearly an average yield. New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully a tenth of a reduction. New Jersey and Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, produced average crops from full to

large, and the more Southern States report generally a small yield. In Calhoun county, Michigan, one hundred thousand bushels, one-third of the crop, were frozen. In Athens county, Ohio, many thousands of bushels have been frozen on the trees. Similar statement been frozen on the trees. Similar statements come from all parts of the West.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.] FRANCE.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. Paris, Dec. 29.—The approaching session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed for January 10th. M. Rouher has been appointed Presi-

DISTINGUISHED CONSIDERATION. Ministry with regret, and it affords him matter. M. Forcade has rendered the country and the was sharp, at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per firm hand.

FORMING A MINISTRY. Count Napoleon Dorr and Louis Joseph M. Mogue, the present Financial Secretary, M. Lebouf, Minister of War, and Admirel is also a proposition to sell gold and cancel Rigault, the Minister of Marine, will retain the three per cent. certificates with the pro-

THE TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN for the murder of the Kinck family was continued to-day. A number of witnesses were While Traupmann admits his examined. guilt, he insists that there were accomplices in the crime, but refuses to give the names. Public interest in the result has by no means abated.

their positions.

ENGLAND.

THR SUEZ CANAL HAZARDOUS. London, Dec. 29 .- A Suez letter in the News says the work on the canal has been stopped, but the passage is still hazarduous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.

INFLUENCE OF THE POPE. The Times' correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Ecumenical Council is visibly growning weaker.

SPAIN.

A REPUBLIC AS A DERNIER RESORT.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Senor Sorilla, Minister of Justice, made a speech at Abecta yesterday, wherein he declared that if the govern-ment cannot find a King they will throw themselves into the arms of a republic. SWITZERLAND.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

LUZERNE, Dec. 29 -Victor Raffy, of the Province of Vaud, President elect of Switzerland, died yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Dec. 29, Eve.-Consols for money 92 account 92%. American securities quiet and steady; '67 84%, '05s 83%, and '62s 86%; 10-40s 84; Erie 17%; Idinois Central 99%; Atlantic and Great Western 25%.

PARIS, Dec. 29 .- Bourse firmer; rentes 72f 85c PARIS, Dec. 29.—Bourse firmer; refues to Sc. Liverpool., Dec. 29.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 11%d; orleans 11%d; sales 12,000 bales Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s 8d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 3 68s 4d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 22s 3d. Corn, mixed, 29s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Port 106s. Beet 10ds. Lard flat at 75s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 63s 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 44s 4d. Turpentine 29s 6d.

London, Dec. 29.—Tallow 45s. Refined petro-leum is 8d@ls 8%d. Common rosin 6d. Petro-leum at Antwerp 59%f; at Bremen firm at 7 tha-lers; at Hamburg firmer and unchanged. HAVRE, Dec. 29-Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29 .- Bonds 91%. MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.—Arrived—Steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore. LONDONDERY, Dec. 29.—Arrived—Nova Scotian, from Pertland.

Boutwell Lectures on the Transition Period.

Boston, Dec. 29.-Hon. Geo. C. Boutwell, A fair andience was present, comprising many of the principal business men, particularly those interested in finance. After a review of the causes and results of the war, Mr. Boutwell said the great events of the decade have furnished to the people North and South, white and black, equity of opportunity The South had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantage of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the North, aided by the munificence of the late George Peoplet. late George Peabody, was opening schools which, by the education of the masses, will prove in after years the sustaining prop of the Republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children, it will not prejudice the system. The labor question had been agitated recently to a great extent in the North. Something had been done for it by opening up the South.

It was impossible that there should be quality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolu-tion of 1775 broke the chains that bound us tion of 1775 broke the chains that bound us to England, but it left a subjected class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true that the events of the past ten years had let their difficulties in loss of commerce, the creation of a vast public national debt, and a system of taxation, that was deamed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a large balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace, and there was no indicaremained at peace, and there was no indica-tion to contract, the public debt would soon be considerably reduced, and its final liquida-

ton would not be very remote.

It had been asserted that Americans, as a nation, were grasping, and were anxious for extension of territory. This he desired to emphatically contradict, for within the past emphatically contradict, for within the past twenty-five years the government had repeat-edly rejected proffered territory. He in-stanced Mexico, which was once in possession of the United States troops, but the govern-ment accepted only a few outlying States, and paid for them liberally The Sandwich Islands, he had occasion to know, had been Islands, he had occasion to know, had been tendered years ago, and other islands have from time to time been offered and rejected. We take nothing by oppression. The other nations take by force of arms, ours by force of ideas. If by such force others desire to join the If by such force others desire their propo United States, we will consider their propo sals. There should be nothing in our publi sals. debt to prevent such an extension by peace-ful means. We should so reduce it during peace that in the event of another war our credit would hold good. Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible. But there are greater evils. With us it means

but there are greater evils. With us it means the reduction of a debt; with European nations the support of standing armies.

In alluding to the destruction of American commerce by the war, Boutwell said none doubted what the remedial course should be,

doubted what the remedial course should be, though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration.

In closing, he said there was a future for America that could be better comprehended now than in 1869. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea which here ground the continent, bringing the Paces. has spanned the continent, bringing cific under commercial control, which has conquered the worst and set up the better.

war ended, was an important proof of her stability, as was their assembling when it first begun, and the world will soon learn that a ment by the people, for the people, is erable to a Government of the people Boutwell was frequently applauded, though here was some disappointment apparent at is avoidance of special financial topics, now

generally discuss 683 Pounds of Butten. GEORGETOWN, COL., Dec. 29.—An immense button of silver was finished to-day by the Brown Silver Mining Company, weighing 683 pounds, Troy. Its currency value is twelve thousand seven hundred and three dollars. It NEW YORK.

Rumors of Failures and Defalcations.

Speck of War in the Distance.

> Etc., Etc.

> > WALL STREET RUMORS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- Wall street was disturbed to-day by rumors of failures and defal-The Journal Officiel publishes a letter rfrom cations. A large iron foundry was among the the Emperor to M. Forcade Laroquette, say- reported failures, but it was denied in a quaring that he accepts the resignation of the ter that ought to be well informed on the

Emperor in the faithful execution of recent cent. gold, closing at the higher rate. Prime reforms, and maintaining public order with a indorsed business notes are dull at 10 to 12 per cent. Telegrams from Washington state semi-officially that the Secretary of the Treas ury will continue to sell gold to buy bonds, as Buffit, Chiefs of the Left Center, have refused heretefore, throughout the month of January. to enter the new ministry. It is reported that The leading Republican Senators and members Messrs. Talbonet and Segris, members of the of Congress are in favor of Boutwell's policy Right Center, also refused. It is certain that of selling gold and buying bonds, and of reducing the gold balance in the Treasury. There

> was dull and heavy during the entire day. The price opened at 119%, advanced to 120, declined to 119%. After the board adjourned, quotations were 119% @119% at the close.

ceeds.

THE STOCK MARKET was heavy and declined. Pacific Mail was sold as low as 421/4. The stringency in money affected the market unfavorably also. Th report of failures and defalcations and the rumors in regard to the Iron Foundery were mixed up with Pacific Mail. In South ern State securities the market was lower.

The Miantonomah has been ordered to pro ed to sea as soon as she can be fitted out. Her destination is said to be Panama, as it is umored that European interterence is at work to prevent its cession to the United States, which may culminate in more than words. Increased vigor is noticeable on all the other vessels now fitting out at the navy-

yard here. THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE The Cunard, Inman, Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers have positively and finally refused to take the contract for carrying the foreign mails after the 1st of January at the rates which have been The established by the new treaty. Guion Anchor, National and the lines have each offered to take the mails at the new rates. The representatives of these lines met Mr. Creswell, Postmaster General; Mr. Blackfus, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, and Mr. Jones, Postmaster of New York, at the postoffice in this sity to-day, by request of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of holding a conference. The capacities of the different vessels belonging to these lines were discussed at length. Williams, of Williams & Guion, said that their vessels were capable of sailing nearly as fast as the fastest. Not long since, the steamers Idaho and Scotia, of the Cunard, left port together, and when the Scotia arrived at Liverpool the Idaho was five hours behind. He thought they could do even better than that. Mr. Creswell asked if they were intending to put any new and better steamers on the line. Mr. Williams said they were building two very fine steamers, to be called the Wisconsin and the Wyoming. They were being built in England, and were to be first-class steamers. He also thought that the speed of their boats could be considerably increased. Mr. Williams suggested that great speed in conveying the mails was not so much a deside ratum since the cables were laid, as much of the most important correspondence was carried on by that means. He said that since the network of telegraph had been spread over the country, enabling us to convey information so rapidly, the speed of the railroad had been diminished. replied that this was Secretary of the Treasury, lectured before the Mercautile Library Association this evening on the transition period of the United States. of Mr. Williams was quite a good argument. of Mr. Williams was quite a good argument. At a late hour it was finally agreed that the

Guion, Anchor and National lines, all slow steamers, should carry the mails on and after January first. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK INVESTIGATION NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The investigation of the defalcation in the Merchants' Exchange Bank has gone so far as to justify a statement, on the authority of Mr. Collender, the Na-tional Bank Examiner, that the loss to the bank is less than \$100,000, and may not exbank is less than \$100,000, and may not exceed \$50,000. In any event, he says, it will not exceed one-third of the surplus of the bank at last quarterly statement. It is asserted, upon good authority, that Cornelius Oakley, brother of the cashier, was a large depositor, and at times largely overdrew his account. His business apeculations proved ount. His business speculations proved infortunate, and he recently failed aying his overdraft. The bank rill recover by means of securities held paying his overdraft. The bank will recover by means of securities held by them. Oakley's property and sureties will also go far toward making up the loss. Oakly is on duty at the bank, assisting in untangling affairs, and it is not probable that criminal proceedings will be taken against him. The assertion that the peculations have been going on for four years is contradicted, as banks are examined yearly by a competent committee, and, at the last examination, the affairs of the bank were correct.

affairs of the bank were correct.

The Committee on Postal Laws and New Postoffices met this afternoon in the Astor House. The session is private. Postmaster General Creswell, it is understood, informed the Committee of the result of the negotations entered into by him with the various competing trans-Atlantic lines, for carrying the U. S. mails. He explained at some length the different offers made by companies represented, and stated that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by the employment of the North German Lloyd.

Butler's Case.

BUTLER'S CASE. The case of Rowens Lawrence Butler, has been removed to the U. S. Circuit Court.

GEN. J. C. FREMONT appeared in the same Court to-day against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Col. Whilley, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, says he has no instructions from Washington looking to the employment of S. T. Blatchford, as a Government witcess in the drawback fraud cases. Mr. Blatchford has shown no inclination to turn states' evidence. THE DRAWBACK FRAUD CASES.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

Robert Martin, accused of having a plate for printing Sub-Treasury checks in his possession, has been honorably discharged, it being proven that he was employed by the Treasury Department to make the plate. A SECRET SOCIETY.

The annual convention of the Seitta Pzi Fraternity is in session at Cooper Institute. Delegates from all parts of the country are present. After the convention the delegates will indulge in an anniversary dinner. The pro-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Coupon bonds, valued at \$121,000, were stolen on Christmas day from Jersey City, and a reward of \$8,000 is offered for their recovis to be formed in New Jersey, as auxilliar to the more celebrated one of New York.

Steamers City of Washington, from Liver pool; Iowa, from Glasgow, and Celta, from London. ARRIVED,

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN WAR. About 6 o'clock this evening A. O'Dougherty, receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, under an order of Judge Barnard, attempted to ferce his way into the office of the sompany on Broadway, and was

arrested. He was subsequently released at the request of Judge Barnard.

EDUCATIONAL. The Board of Education of this city report their expenditures for the year ending September last at \$2,961,361. Estimates for the ensuing year, \$2,282,000.

CINCINNATI.

The Bench and Bar on the Death of

Stanton. CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the bench and bar of this city, held at the United States Court rooms this evening, to take action respecting the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton. Nearly all of the members were present. Judge Leavitt was chosen President, and J. L. Miner, Secretary. A committee of five was selected by the chair to draft a paper expressive of the feeling of the meeting, in view of the event which called them together. During the absence of the committee, Judge Leavitt and others addressed the meeting. Leavitt and others addressed the meeting. The deepest feeling prevailed. The committee returned and presented the following nemorial, whisch was adopted:

memorial, whisch was adopted:
This bar has received with profound sensibilbility the announcement of the death of Hon.
E. M. Stanton, one of its members, who at
the time of his decease was one of the Justices
of the Supreme Court of the United States.
By his qualities as a man he had attracted and beld the affections of many; by constancy and the clearness of his courage during the late civil commotion e had become a pillar of strength to the Federal Government; by his adminstrative capacity as Secretary of War he had largely occupied the attention and inspired the confidence of the country, and had earned for himself an uncommon measure of

of the United States, nor did any man. The government which can be saved by an individual, or a few individuals, is too narrow to be worth saving; but he was one of the chief-est among those who wrought magnificently for it. When the feud between licerty and slavery in our affairs had passed quite beyond its range of peaceful discussion, and had be-come a thing of force, he affected no useless ampirage between them, but threw his whole weight, without reserve, on the side of liberty. When public opinion needed courage and consistency, he was courrgeous and consistent. When government needed strength he was strong. As Secretary of the War Department he controlled unprecedented expenditures

with integrity, not enriching him-self. He drove incompetency and lack of faith with consuming rage from his pres-ence. He wielded with coherence of purpose, on a level with popular aspiration, the im-mense military resources of the country. He organized fed and moved armies which once organized, fed and moved armies which, once within the inspiration of his invincible seal, neither rested nor turned any more. His great letters, his fixed will so upheld the Union cause, that his name mingled everywhere with the fortunes of the flag, shares everywhere with the brightness of glory, and seems des-tined to share immortality. It is the desire of the bar to place these memorial expressions on the record of the Court, and in respectful sympathy with the family of the deceased, that copies of the record made and sent to his mother, widow, and eldest son.

THE PACIFIC.

Railroad Matters—New Military De-partment—From Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The completion of the first section of the Oregon Central rail-load was celebrated yesterday by an excursion

to the end of the track. It is rumored that Southern California and Arizona will be made a department, under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, headquarters at San Diego. It is officially stated that arrangements are perfected for the commencement of work on the western division of the Memphis and El

Paso railroad, between San Lugo and Fort Tuma early, the ensuing spring. Honolulu dates are to Decembea 8th. The King accepted the resignation of Dirangney, Minister of Foreign Affairs. No successor was appointed.

A ball was given on board the United States steamer Mohican. His Majesty and a number of distinguished dignitaries were present.

Restoration day, the 28th of November,

was observed by a parade and the firing of ST. LOUIS.

Steamer Burned - Chinese - Humane Society.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.-The steamer Tempes s reported to have burned at Trinity river, on the 27th. She was valued at fitteen thound dollars, and is insured for eight or nine thousand dollars in St. Louis and Pittsburg

The Chinese were visited by a large number f citizens to-day. The Humane Society of Missouri was organ zed to-night by the election of officers. George Partridge was elected President, with a number of Vice Presidents and other officers selected from among the very best and most prominent gentlemen of the city.

RICHMOND.

Plan for the Admission of Virginia-Tax on Tobacco and Whisky. RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The State Central Convention of the seceding wing of the Re-publican party have prepared a bill to be sub-mitted to Congress, providing that the Legis-lature shall meet to take only the oath prescribed in the fourteenth amendment, and go on to elect State officers and Judges, after which it shall be adjourned and the work submitted to Congress, and, if approved, the State is then to be admitted.

The Chamber of Commerce to day adopted a petition to Congress to release from paynt of revenue tax which may be destroyed

by fire or wrecked. SEEING THE MINSTRELS.

A Funny Case of Mistaken Identity. [From the Nashville Union and American, 29th.] [From the Nashville Union and American, 29th.]
Last night, while the Newcomb minstrels
were seated along in a row upon the stage at
the Masonic Hall, quite an amusing incident
occurred. Among the audience there were
two ladies of more rusticity than experience
in the amusement line. They were from the
unpaved portions of the country, and had before the war owned slaves, who had since disappeared as ball and beyonet made history in fore the war owned shaves, who had since dis-appeared as ball and bayonet made history in the freedom-making process. The ladies were evidently mouher and daughter, or aunt and niece, we know not which. The naturalness of their simplicity was refreshing, to say the

No sooner had the performance commen than the two ladies in question commenced a whispered conversation in regard to the

dramatis persone:

"La me, that does look so much like our take," said the younger of the two, referring to the one on the right.

"Yes, and it is our Jake," said the elder, adjusting her glasses.
"Well, I'll declar, and thar's the widow
Williamson's Sam, too," said the other,
closely eneing Harry Robinson.

"Aint he stuck up, though," said the "Yes, and that's what they've done; they've gone and edicated these negroes, and now they think they are powerful smart, so they do," said the aunt.
"Did ever?" said niece. "Heap better be the corn-field, so they had," said

"Did ever?" said niece. "Heap better be back in the corn-field, so they had," said aunt, looking around in amazement that any one should be amused. Satisfied that one was "our Jake" and another "Sam," and that the whole troupe was composed of real negroes, the two ladies left, feeling willing to wring the necks of "abolishiners" generally and the ones that trained "Jake" and "Sam" in particular.

COING SOUTH.

[From the St. Louis Republican of yesterday.]

Three Hundred Chinese Laborers Arrive in st. Louis-Lively Scenes at the Depot-Chinese Wages for Works

ing Plantations.

[From the St. Louis Republican of yesterday.]
The first installment of Chinese laborers, numbering over 300, arrived in the city at a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, on the North Missouri railroad. They are in charge of Gen. John G. Walker and Major W. H. Rhea, formerly of the Memphis Avalanche. The Celestials were engaged to work on the extension of the Houston, Texas Central railroad, and will be taken to Calvert and placed on the sections under construction. The line from Calvert to Richmond is nearly graded, and It is probable that the first work of the Chinamen will be somewhat beyond Bremen will be somewhat beyond Bre-l. We learn from Major Rhea that the men are to receive thirty dollars in coin per month and board themselves. They will get the same as other railroad hands are getting. The railroad has been paying thirty nine dollars in coin, and even at that rate could not get a supply, owing to the scarcity of laborers We learn from a New Orleans of laborers paper that the contractors pay for the trans-portation of the Chinese to Texas, and all that it may cost them over twenty dollars to return to San Francisco after three years serv ice the contractors agree to pay. The contract was made by Capt. R. P. Boyce, of Texas, assigning to General Walker the charge of bringing them through from California A contract was also made with Headman Chew Ah Heang to serve as interpreter under salary from the contractors. These men have been several years in California, talk English toler-ably, and assisted to build the Central Pacific railroad. For working plantations in the South, as many Chinese laborers as are needed can be had from \$10 to \$12 per month, in the spired the confidence of the country, and had earned for himself an uncommon measure of fame.

Of the illustrious lawyers and patriots who have held places at this bar, enriching it with inspiring traditions, not one left a more assured reputation for legal abilities; not one has had the fortune to render public services so arduous, trying and impressive; not one bas achieved renown more broadly historic; not one has left a memory more endeared to his private friends.

There is no choice but trusting to remit for history and posterity the finest appreciation of such a life; yet history can never reproduce nor posterity see the scenes through which he passed. The power of the United States, now so unobscured as to almost seem never to have been shaken, has, within a few years, been redeemed from innumerable dangers and confusion, in part by his great efforts, witnessed and shared by his companions, who owe it to their own generation and to the future not to withhold their testimony, nor allow, in death, his name to be disfrauchised of its honors. H story frequently fails of truth and perishes; traditions of great and heroic public services do not perish.

Mr. Stanton did not save the Goveroment of the United States, nor did any man. The government which can be saved by an indi-

dropped away and went home. Among those present most anxious to see the visitors was Alla Lee, himself a native Crimaman, who has been a resident of this city tweive years. He first came to California as interpreter for a missionary of the Episcopal Church among his countrymen. Lee west horn at Ningroom his countrymen. Lee was born at Ningpoo, near Shanghai, can talk twelve dialects, but since his residence in this city has been shorn of his pig-tail and giver up the paganism oi his fathers. He appeared anxious to meet his country people and proffer them some sound advice.

At a late hour they arrived at the depot, and the Chinese throaged out on the platform, They appeared to be quite small in stature, their ages being from twenty-five to thirty. There were a few quite young boys, and some three or four men over forty years old. Mos of them carried long sticks, which are used for carrying their baggage, the stick being balanced on the shoulder, and the baggage being divided and suspended in front and on the rear. They have the queue or "pig-tail" appendage of twisted hair, in some cases curled about their hats, and wore a loose blouse, at with few exceptions the whole attire was like that worn by ordin ary laborers. But the countenance, a whitish hue, tinged with prange and vermillion, showed the peculiar pharacteristics of the Chinese race. On the platform commenced a violent clamor when the baggage was claimed, and the scene almost beggars description. The confusion was like bedlam broke loose. The entire party

clustered about the door of the baggage and continued for a long time to pull, sh and squeeze each other, and chattering, scole ing, and swearing in broken English, making a din that was heard several blocks away. It was like the scramble of unruly children, or the quarreling among Indians when dividing their rations. The police hovered around, but when told that this was the manner of the Celestials, they thought best not to interfere. At length two of the leading men with strong voices, ascended to the top of the car, and, commanding some sort of attention, the baggage was shoved up to them from the door, when they tossed it into the crowd, and after each package was tossed about like a ball for some time, it at length found an owner. One of the men in charge said that a similar scene occurred on the route at each transfer of baggage. He said that at Oguen, two men had hold of a pan which each claimed, and they pulled and hauled until they tore it to pieces. The party were then marched down to the steamer Mississian compressed by Capt Nad Cause. sissippi, commanded by Capt. Ned Green where they went aboard. The steamer wil leave this evening for New Orleans.

leave this evening for New Orleans.

ON BOARD THE BOAT.

A little before 12 o'clock these Chinamen, two hundred and forty-seven all told, began to arrive at the boat. In appearance, by torchlight, their features seemed more of a cross between the Indian and the Mexican than anything else. Most of them wore queues or "pig tails," and, with one or two exceptions, they were wound around their heads. Some of them wore the regular Chinenes straw hat. others wore the regular Chinenes straw hat which very much resembles an old Dutch stra bread basket. Each of them carried a bundlesome of them two—in which were done up their wearing apparel, bedding, etc. It is not assuming too much to say that many of these bundles would weign from 150 to 300 pounds, yet they trotted along under this weight with more ease than 'barbarians' (as they call us) would under twenty-five pound Their bundles were all wrapt up in a kind o Their bundles were all wrapt up in a kind of matting—the same kind as that which comes around tea-chests or cinnamon bales. As soon as they arrived on board the boat and were shown back to the quarters assigned them, they prepared for sleep. Their bundles were unrolled, and the matting spread out for their beds. The inner part of the bundles, of whatever made up, served as pillows, while coarse blankets, and their coats served as covering. Their rice kettles.

oats served as covering. Their rice kettles coats served as covering. Their rice kettles, or pots, and what few other primative utensits they possess or carry with them, were scattered around promiscuously, and amid bales and boxes, and barrels, and a hog or two, they disposed themselves to slumber, dreams and rest. All in all, they are a queer looking set of people-major for their ways, queer for set of people—queer for their ways, queer in their habits, queer in their language, and may work a queer revolution in the labor of this country, the test of which is now being made in the West, and, with these two hundred and forty-seven, soon to be tested in the South.

MARRIED ON HORSEBACK.

A Novel Wedding Ceremony in Kansas City.

[From the Kansas City News, 28.]

Yesterday morning, just as services were opening at the Congregational church in this city, and as Mr. B. Wright was entering the building, a lady and gentleman rode up on a pair of pracing horses, and requested that they should see the preacher. Mr. Wright informed them that services were opening in the church, and that services were opening in the church, and that he would prefer not interrupting the minister at that time.

"Yes, but," replied the gentleman, "we must see him right away."

"What do you want with him?" asked Mr. Wright.

Wright. "We desire to get married immediately, and that, too, as we are, just now, on ho back."

back."

Mr. W. was somewhat surprised at the strange demand of the parties, and although he felt desirous of complying, as far as he could, with their wisbes, yet he doubted the legality of such a marriage, as also did Rev. Mr. Beakman, who happened to be in the church and who was called out by Mr. Wright for consuitation in regard to the matter.

Indee Jenkins was then called out and in-

Judge Jenkins was then called out and inthe dependent was then called out and interrogated as to the legality of the wedding. The Judge at once dissipated the doubts of those who questioned the legality of the marriage, and relieved the anxiety of the couple who were patiently waiting for the ordeal.

Out on the streets then, in front of the church, and while religious services wer ing conducted within doors, with Judge Jen-kins and Mr. Wright as witnesses, Mr. Beak man performed the marriage ceremony for the happy couple, and the two romantic hearts were united for weal or woe, for better or

worse.

The lady was quite young and beautiful, the gentleman was much her senior in years, but also fine looking and manly, and the happiness manifested by their faces when the ceremony had been performed is beyond description. Their names were Ephraim Harbyset and Lizzie Cook.

WINTERSMITH

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